

# DATELINE: DALLAS



©JFK ASSASSINATION  
INFORMATION CENTER  
110 Market Street  
Dallas, Texas 75202  
214-653-0457

VOLUME 2: NUMBERS 1 & 2

THE TRUTH SHALL PREVAIL

SPRING/SUMMER 1993



Kenneth Porter, Marina Oswald-Porter, Larry Howard  
at the Canadian Symposium on JFK Related Story on Page 17

## THE BROKAW INTERVIEW

### *What Really Happened?*

By Larry Howard

On Monday night, August 23, 1993, after arriving at the DFW airport from Canada, I received a call from the NBC *NOW* show with Tom Brokaw. They invited Marina Oswald Porter and I to fly to New York and be on the NBC *NOW* show on Wednesday night. After talking to Marina and her husband, Ken Porter, we decided not to go. On Tuesday morning, James Blue, a young man from NBC, showed up at the Center begging Marina and I to do the show. Mr. Blue promised they would give us any format we wanted and told us they could not edit it because it would be live. All they wanted to do was ask me questions about the new documents being released and ask Marina why she thought Lee was guilty in 1963 and why she thinks he is innocent in 1993. I told Mr. Blue that I would agree if I was interviewed first. I also asked that I be

allowed to show the documents pertaining to the conspiracy and two pictures pertaining to the coverup. At that point they could interview Marina with questions she and I would be able to go over before the show. We were told that this was approved by NBC, New York.

I explained to Marina and Ken about the format and had Mr. Blue tell them that NBC had guaranteed it. I wanted to appear first so they could not have a chance to cut me off without my being able to state our case and show our documentation.

The five items I wanted to show were first; the Katzenbach memo of November 25, 1963 stating that we had to find Lee Harvey Oswald guilty as the lone assassin and show that had he gone to trial, he would have been found guilty, and secondly; ...

*Continued on page 3...*

## CONNALLY TAKES SECRET OF JFK BULLET TO GRAVE

By Maurice Weaver in Washington

The former Texas Governor, John Connally, was buried in the state capital Austin yesterday, taking to the grave fragments of a bullet which researchers believe could hold vital clues to the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Connally, who died June 15, 1993, at age 76, was in the open-top limousine with JFK and Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy when the shooting took place and was the only other person wounded.

After an approach from historical researchers the Department of Justice and the FBI tried throughout yesterday to contact the family to seek permission to remove the 30-year old sliver of metal which doctors at the time left in Mr. Connally's wrist and thigh.

They were unsuccessful. Last night a spokesman for the Justice Department said: "Governor Connally has been buried, but that may not be the end of the matter. Obviously it would be possible to exhumate the body if the family can be persuaded at a later date that the fragments of bullet are important evidence."

*Continued Page 4*

SPECIAL:  
**Dr. Charles Crenshaw**  
Page 7

## INSIDE

Capital Hill	5
Dr. Robert Shaw	13
Canadian Symposium	17
JFK Exhumation	28
How Many Bullets?	32
Marguerite Oswald	34
Midwest Symposium	36
Student Essay	39
Where Were You?	42
Archive Jive	43
Book Reviews	46

PUBLISHED BY THE  
**JFK ASSASSINATION  
INFORMATION CENTER**

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**PERSONAL FROM  
Larry Howard**

Our apologies for another delayed issue! We have combined the Spring and Summer issues and have immediately started on the Fall issue. Thank you for your patience.

The JFK-AIC stands in the midst of change at this present time. First of all, the 30th anniversary of the assassination is fast approaching and our phone is ringing off the wall with requests for information and the Center is often crawling with camera men. Secondly, I have been engaged with several researchers and investigators pursuing new exciting developments. And finally, thanks to the benevolence of Robert Cutler, the Center will be moving into better facilities.

We hope to open our new center in mid-October with an official dedication on November 22, 1993 at the end of the ASK Symposium. The location of our new center will be across from the JFK Memorial on Market Street; the address will be: 110 South Market Street, Dallas, Texas 75202. In between the closing of our present exhibit at the West End Marketplace and the opening of our new facility in the Katy Building your mail orders as well as inquiries will be handled to the best of our staffs abilities. We ask for your patience, support, and...any contributions.

Thank you!

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THE JFK-AIC WOULD LIKE TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE PASSING OF LONG TIME RESEARCHER AND MEMBER

CHESTER McVEIGH

A SPECIAL THANKS TO  
**LOUISE ANGOVE (L.A.) JONES**  
MIDLOTHIAN, TEXAS

The anticipated article about the *Three Tramps* and the .38 hand gun found near the railyard will appear in the next issue; pending additional information.

*Brokaw Continued...*

the Allen Dulles statement that it wouldn't matter what they wrote in the Warren Commission because the American people didn't read it anyway. I also wanted to show the FBI document stating that the FBI had their own news sources to counter any story that wasn't the lone nut story. I wanted to show the Life Magazine story in which the editor, who had seen the Zapruder film, stated that Kennedy got shot in the throat when he turned to wave to someone in the school book depository. The last item I wanted to show was a Time Magazine article dated November 1963 which stated that the witnesses said they heard shots from the Grassy Knoll. So the magazine moved the Grassy Knoll 120 east, next to the School Book Depository. They told us we would have only ten minutes for the entire interview and that only three minutes of that time would be spent interviewing me.

They had us sit in our chairs about 5 minutes before air time and I asked them how we were going to bring up the documentation on the screen and they told me I would have to cue them up when I wanted the documents shown. I would then have to read them from the small TV monitor. I put my glasses on so I could read the monitor. The next thing that I hear is you cannot use your glasses because of the glare. I told the production crew that I could not see the monitor without my glasses. So I was told to simply "talk about" the documents. Since I would be first I said that would be fine because I know what the documents say. Two other items on the agreement stated that Marina had to be introduced as Mrs. Kenneth Porter. It was also agreed that the new book *Case Closed* would not be mentioned since neither of us had read the book. I told the producers that if they did not follow the format we had agreed on, that we would walk out.

The beginning promo for the show announced that the "wife of Lee Harvey Oswald" would be featured. When I heard the promo, I immediately remembered Ken Porter's statement to me that if that happened, do not do the interview. Brokaw began the interview with Marina which was totally opposite of the agreed format, not asking questions but basically attacking her with statements from the Posner book. When Tom asked Marina if she loved Lee, which was not pertinent to the case, I decided to stop the interview. I was determined to stop the interview. I told Tom he did not know the facts in the case and I refused to continue to interview until he got his facts straight. At this point I leaned over and told Marina to leave. Then I proceeded to leave and I stood up and removed the ear piece and mike. Marina chose to stay and I'm glad she did. After being around her for the last 6 or 7 years, I knew Marina could handle herself. She did, wonderfully. I am very proud of her performance and very glad she was able to say what she had to say.

Under normal circumstances, I would have stayed and tried to argue our side of the case with Brokaw. As I look back, I think now that it was best to walk off because Brokaw and I would have ended up arguing about the format of the show and the way that he was handling the questioning of Marina. (I had warned Brokaw that I would walk off the show if he did not follow the agreed upon format.) If we do not stand up for our rights, we will have no rights and we will cease to exist.

I would like to thank the many people who have phoned me and written letters to the Center supporting our position. We appreciate your support. To any of the researchers, who like typical arm chair quarterbacks, are second guessing my response, until you have been in this situation and have walked in my shoes, don't be too quick to judge me.

*Following is an article from the Saturday, August 28, 1993 edition of the Dallas Morning News. It should be known that the Dallas Morning News has never supported the JFK-AIC.*

### NBC's NOW ADDS TO ITS EMBARRASSMENT:

#### "NOW" AND THEN:

NBC's second edition of its NOW newsmagazine had a magic moment of sorts Wednesday, when Larry Howard of the Dallas-based Assassination Information Center stiffed co-anchor Tom Brokaw in the middle of a live interview.

Mr. Howard objected to the questioning of Lee Harvey Oswald's widow, Marina Porter, who sat beside him at the center. Mr. Brokaw repeatedly had referred to *Case Closed*, a new book that says Mr. Oswald acted alone in assassinating John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, in Dallas.

"When you get your facts straight, then I think you ought to do the interview," Mr. Howard told the veteran NBC newsmagazine. "Until you get them straight, I don't think we ought to sit here and listen to you."

With that, he removed his earpiece and walked off. Ms. Porter remained, but not to appease Mr. Brokaw.

"Forget about this book. It's like wallpaper in a room full of termites," she told him.

"Have you read it?" Mr. Brokaw countered.

"No," she said, "but I've seen some pieces of it. It's ridiculous."

Of those to whom much is given,  
much is required.

The Prudent heir takes a careful inventory of his legacies and gives a faithful accounting to those he owes an obligation of trust.

JFK

January 1961

LETTERS OF  
SUPPORT

*Following is a letter written to NBC and to JFK-AIC from people who viewed the program and are in support of Larry Howard's actions.*

NBC  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, New York 10020

Dear Sir or Madam:

We normally enjoy the programming on your network, however, we were turned off by the performance of Tom Brokaw on the August 25th edition of the show "NOW". Mr. Brokaw acted in a most unprofessional way during this interview with Marina Oswald Porter and Larry Howard. An interviewer should allow his or her guests to tell their story. Mr. Brokaw seemed to badger both guests. It also seemed that Mr. Brokaw went into the interview with his own set views on the assassination of President Kennedy, and was unwilling to hear of accept other versions or explanations of what may or may not have happened. We don't blame Mr. Howard for walking off the set, in fact, we would have walked off as well if we were treated in such a manner.

JFK-AIC  
Dallas, Texas 75202

Dear Larry Howard:

Just a short note to say we support your actions on the August 25th edition of the NBC show "NOW". We would have walked off the set as well if we were treated in such a manner. We are attaching a copy of a letter of complaint mailed to NBC.

Thanks for coming to Sudbury, we hope to see you again sometime.

Sincerely,  
Rick Pusiak  
Corrine Farndale

CONNALLY *Continued...*

They were unsuccessful. Last night a spokesman for the Justice Department said: "Governor Connally has been buried, but that may not be the end of the matter. Obviously it would be possible to exhume the body if the family can be persuaded at a later date that the fragments of bullet are important evidence."

The former Governor was buried after lying in state at the Texas House of Representatives. Mourners included ex-President Richard Nixon and President Johnson's widow, Lady Bird. The bullet which hit the Governor - dubbed the "magic bullet" because of its erratic path - is believed to have been the second of three fired by Lee Harvey Oswald and is kept in the national archives.

It hit the President in the back and exited through his throat before entering Governor Connally's right armpit, emerging through his right chest and going on to smash his right wrist before entering his left thigh. It was later found on his stretcher in hospital.

But researchers think the slivers which remained in his body could belong to another bullet fired within a split second. Oswald's cheap, bolt-action rifle could not have fired both, it is argued.

Mr. Connally believed he was the prime target because, as Navy Secretary, he had rejected a request from Oswald to have his undesirable discharge from the Marines upgraded.

*Reprint from London Daily Telegram*

Prepare your mind  
and heart for the task  
ahead, call forth your  
strength, and let each devote  
his energies to the  
betterment of all...

JFK 1961

JOHN CONNALLY,  
WOUNDED IN  
KENNEDY KILLING,  
DIES AT 76

*By Hugh Davies in New York*

One of America's most colorful politicians, the bluff wise-cracking former Texas governor John Connally, who was seriously wounded in the car in which President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, died June 15, 1993. He was 76.

The bullet that struck him on Nov. 22, 1963, passed through his body, leaving him scarred in the back, chest, wrist, and thigh.

He recalled that "really the first sustained consciousness I had" was watching the dead leader's body being carried to Arlington National Cemetery. Reflecting on the shooting 20 years later, he said: "It made you realize in a fleeting second you could be gone, so you really don't have any time to waste, to fritter away on petty things or frivolities."

Connally was state governor from 1963 to 1968. In 1961 he served for a few months as Kennedy's secretary of the navy, but left to run for governor. After joining the Republican Party, he went back to Washington as President Nixon's treasury secretary. His 1974 indictment by a Watergate grand jury cost him his political clout, even though he was acquitted of accepting a \$10,000 bribe from milk producers to persuade President Nixon to raise price supports.

He ran for president in 1980, but was trounced by Ronald Reagan in the South Carolina primary.

In 1987 he became a spectacular bankrupt with debts of \$93.3 million. He and his wife Nellie auctioned most of their belongings with sharp good humor.

*Reprint from Dallas Morning News*

## VIEW FROM CAPITAL HILL

By John Judge & Bill Kelly

### **Why Is There No JFK Assassination Materials Review Board?**

The JFK Assassinations Materials Act of 1993 established a Review Board, to be chosen by the President, for the purpose of making decisions about assassination related materials that government agencies did NOT want to release to the public. Nominations for the board were to come from prestigious associations of historians, archivists and legal scholars, assuring public recognition and trust. The deadline for appointment of the five member board was January 27, 1993, or 90 days after the act was signed into law by then President George Bush. *But as of today, no board has yet been chosen.*

The professional bodies did their part on schedule, nominating several members for consideration, and sending their choices to the White House last year. The Committee for an Open Archives, along with diligent researchers Mark Zaid, and Kenn Thomas, learned that many of those nominated were "impartial" concerning release of the files, and that their primary qualification was having handled "classification" issues in the past. In other words, they already had security clearances, and were comfortable with the rationale of selective secrecy that pervades our national security state.

Other names were proposed to these associations without result, among them researcher Mary Ferrell and archivist Gordon Winslow. COA has taken the position from the start that the Review Board should be made up of members of the assassination research community, whose only agenda would be the "presumption of release" called for in the law. We still hold that position, and feel that there is no need to appoint "disinterested professionals."



While we lobbied, President Bush left office and President Clinton was sworn in. January 27 came and went, no Review Board was appointed. Calls to the White House and the Archives yield little result. Congressional oversight of the process has fallen into a wait-and-see posture. The incoming White House staff was unsure which section was to handle this area, and no one seemed to know who had been nominated or when the decisions would be made.

Then, we learned the truth. President Clinton had failed to meet the deadline because no one could locate the earlier nominations. Apparently, they were taken out of the White House as part of George Bush's Presidential Papers, and secured. An ongoing legal battle is being waged to make sure those papers and computer files will not suffer the fate of the hidden records we seek. Scott Armstrong of the National Security Archive project went into federal court to force their release, and Bush cynically manipulated the situation by putting his materials into a politically charged situation at the National Archives. These records were protected by the Archive director, who then left that position to work at the Bush President Library. The effect was that President Clinton's staff had no access to the nomination letters.

In the meantime, there is much to do. Congressional staff at the oversight House Committee on Government Operations, and White House personnel have confirmed COA's reading of the

legislation that nominations are not limited to those from the listed professional agencies. The earlier nominations have been resubmitted by the professional groups and are being considered currently for possible appointments. COA announced at the Midwest Symposium on Assassination Politics in Chicago that nominations for researchers and comments should be directed to:

Mr. Tom Shea  
Office of President's Personnel  
Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, DC 20500  
(202) 456-2825

In addition, letters can be sent to President Clinton and Vice President Gore explaining the importance of appointing independent researchers. The rationale for appointing researchers seems obvious to us, both in terms of getting documents released and building public trust in the process. Certain researchers have already been nominated. The final appointments have yet to be announced, though we are told weekly that they are imminent.

Also, the Archives and the federal agencies are misreading the intent of the legislation, and do not expect any new materials to be made available to the public until sometime this August. Congress clearly had expected unchallenged materials to be released to the Archive immediately, and gave a maximum deadline of 300 days for ALL materials to be researched and delivered. So far only the previously released Warren Commission files, and the CIA "pre-assassination file" on Oswald are available. Until recently, inquiries to the Archive have been routinely routed to a staffer who has been consistently hostile to those seeking full release. We are glad to hear this employee has left the Archive, and anticipate more cooperation in the future.

COA met, purely by chance, the individual assigned to search the records at the CIA relating to the Kennedy assassination. He confirmed our opinion that this will be the last time such files

are searched, and that what we fail to ask for will not likely be given. Operating solely from the suggested topics compiled at the Archives, the federal agencies are likely to miss may "related materials" that researchers know are important. We understand that the CIA materials, when released, will be copied for the Assassination Archives Research Center, and hopefully computerized.

It is essential for the research community to define the direction and scope of this effort to release the files, since the bureaucracy of the current national security state is incapable of investigating itself thoroughly. COA has mailed out over 6,000 copies of our form, "Where Do You Look When You Haven't Got A Clue?" which seeks names, organizations and other important leads that government agencies need to include in their searches. We have gotten nearly 100 replies to date, and hope to compile a book soon with an indexed list for use by the new Review Board, Congress and the agencies. If you haven't gotten the form, please write us for a copy and send them in soon.

Participants at the Midwest Symposium on Assassination Politics, representing a wide range of opinion in the research community, resisted efforts at cooperation by the Lyndon LaRouche organization. Instead we democratically appointed independent researchers to consolidate efforts of the various groups working on assassinations to make this a current issue and force the reopening of the investigations. Suggestions for how to solve the case ranged from further Congressional hearings or Presidential panels, to special prosecutors or an international Truth Commission, similar to the United Nations study done on government murders in El Salvador.

Carl Oglesby (former director of the assassination Information Bureau), Jim Lesar (of the Assassination Archives and Research Committee), Robert Johnson (of the Dallas AIC), Dick Russell (author of *The Man Who Knew Too Much*), Jerry Rose (editor of "The Third

Decade"), Jim DiEugenio (author of *Destiny Betrayed*), Mark Zaid (researcher and attorney), and myself were chosen to work on the campaign. Most of us met recently in New York and called for the formation of a group, tentatively called Task Force on Assassinations, to push for reopening John and Robert Kennedy's cases, as well as Martin Luther King's. Our joint expertise includes fundraising, grassroots organizing, publicity, Congressional contacts, archival and research work, computer and research skills, and familiarity with the research community and the questions that surround these assassinations. We have been joined in our effort by others from the west coast and the midwest, and the group plans to incorporate soon.

John Judge

*This is a regular column provided by:*

Committee for an Open Archives  
P.O. Box 6008  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
(202) 310-1858

#### JFK PANEL NAMED WASHINGTON

9-4-93

President Clinton named four members of a commission to review documents related to the 1963 assassination of John Kennedy still being withheld by government agencies.

Named to the panel were Princeton University librarian William Joyce, University of Tulsa Dean Kermit Hall, American University professor Anna Kasten Nelson, and Minnesota chief deputy Attorney General John Tunheim.

## HSCA FILES NOW ON CD-ROM

L.P.M. Systems is proud to announce the completion of the CD-ROM version of the House Select Committee Investigation of the Assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Utilizing the powerful Folio Info-base (c) database search and retrieval system designed by Folio Corporation, the HSCAJFK CD-ROM allows the user to easily isolate information by any word or group of words instantly.

The CD-ROM includes a viewer capability that allows the user to look at any of the many Exhibits from the original government documents. The user may also use the Quick Search Index which may be the most attractive feature of this product. The entire *HSCAJFK* Index is "hot-keyed" to allow for keystroke access to any topic or segment listed. The package enables the user to print any page or pages and comes complete with printer drivers for more than 50 common printers. The CD may be used by anyone who has a minimum of 286SX PC compatible with a VGA video card and standard ISO09660 CD-ROM Drive. The software may be either keyboard or mouse driven. 2meg or more of RAM is recommended. (1meg min.)

L.P.M. Systems is enthusiastic about this product both for the ease of use as well as the dynamic research capability it offers. The list price on the package is \$250.00 and is currently available for shipping through the JFK Center.

If you need any more information, or if you are interested in a demo floppy of this product, please do not hesitate to write or call the JFK-AIC at 110 S. Market Street; Dallas, Texas 75202 and/or call 214-653-0457 to place your order.

## THE DR. IS STILL IN

By Jane Holleman

{THE FOLLOWING IS A RE-PRINT OF AN ARTICLE FROM THE APRIL 26, 1993 ISSUE OF THE FORT WORTH-STAR TELEGRAM WITH KIND PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR}

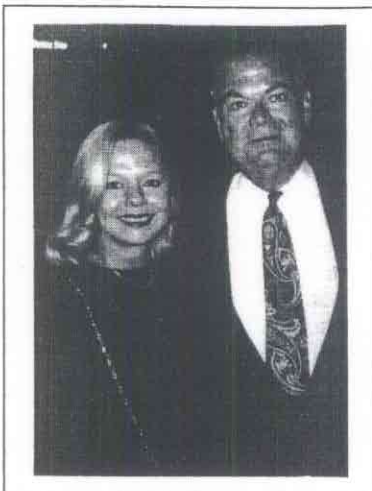
**Charles Crenshaw prides himself on having made the county hospital what is today.**

When Charles A. Crenshaw, M.D., arrived on a summer morning in 1966 as the first chief of surgery at John Peter Smith Hospital, the place had no air conditioning, only two operating rooms and three floors, and its patients were cared for by local doctors who volunteered their time.

Young Crenshaw had a name tag, an office with a screen door and a dream of building JPS into a major medical center. Today a year after retiring as surgery chief, 60-year-old Crenshaw still goes to his office at the hospital every day. Though his hands have been stilled by a stroke he suffered two years ago, and his once relentless schedule has diminished to avoid a second heart attack. Crenshaw is as always at JPS, a teacher of new doctors.

His career as a surgeon has been illustrious and controversial. The self-described "fat little brainy guy," who started college at 16 and entered medical school before he could buy beer, grew into a man who has been invited to speak about surgical techniques internationally.

The controversial aspect began for him in the emergency room at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas the day President John F. Kennedy was shot in 1963. Crenshaw was a surgery resident attending the mortally wounded president. After 29 years of keeping the story of what he saw that day to himself, he



Mr. &amp; Mrs. Charles Crenshaw

went public last year with his account alleging a cover-up.

The book, *JFK: Conspiracy of Silence*, hit *The New York Times*'s bestseller list the first week and was translated into several languages. It also alienated him from his peers.

"I have no earthly idea who shot Kennedy," Crenshaw said, "I do know the wounds are different in the autopsy pictures I saw in 1991 when I began to write the book than the wounds I saw on the president that day in the Parkland emergency room.

"I think there's no question it had to be a cover-up because of the changes in the wounds he had in the emergency room. The Warren Commission was duped."

The book is scheduled for re-release this year to coincide with the 30th anniversary of Kennedy's death.

Even in light of the criticism he took from colleagues who were lifelong friends, Crenshaw said he would write the book again and is, in fact, writing a second book.

"All in all, I gained friends by writing the book," he said. "I knew about the edict of silence issued to all of us that day, and yes, I expected vilification for finally telling the truth. But through our book and Oliver Stone's movie, *JFK*,

we were able to get the Boren-Stokes resolution passed by Congress and signed by President Bush. Now a panel of five honest and thorough people will be able to see any files pertaining to Kennedy—even the secret files—and we'll get the knowledge that was hidden."

Once he joined the teaching staff at JPS, Crenshaw took care of other celebrated patients.

"I was on call the night Priscilla Davis was shot in 1976," Crenshaw recalled, "She was hit in the abdomen, not the chest like all the reports say, and the bullet went through her liver.

"The wildest thing was, they kept wanting me to get a deathbed statement from her," Crenshaw said. "But I never ask any patient, 'Who shot you?' because if I did, I'd be testifying forever. And anyway, Priscilla was never critical. Her troubles would have come later with blood loss and infection, if she hadn't gotten good care immediately."

[Editors' Note: The Priscilla Davis case was a well-publicized attempted homicide dealing with a very prominent Texas millionaire]

Crenshaw also operated on former Texas Christian University coach Billy Tohill, who was severely injured in a one-car accident in the summer of 1973.

"The damndest thing I remember is I came into the trauma room and his foot was completely backward," Crenshaw said. "We orthopedic people tried to straighten his foot and establish circulation. Progressively it became obvious the vessel would not come unclotted, and they had to amputate below the knee."

Crenshaw hired Lea Glanges, M.D., as the first female staff surgeon at JPS in 1966, at a time when women in the medical profession were not customary. He eschewed the notion back then that women couldn't or shouldn't be doctors.

"Medicine was predominantly male, of course, in the 60's" he recalled. "At that time, there were no female surgeons at Parkland, but I always thought that professional women were more

outstanding than men because they had to be better to get where they were.

"Even then I didn't give a thought to her gender; I was impressed with her qualifications. I guess my instincts were good, because Lea is still here today as chairman and director of surgery," he said.

Crenshaw remembers a time when dying was moral question and not a legal bull nettle. "In my early days, when someone was terminally ill, we hooked up an I.V. of dextrose water and Pheno-barbital, we worked it out with the family and everyone said their goodbyes. It wasn't a litigious issue, and no one second-guessed the doctor's clinical opinion. Now you have to have four or five brain tracings and legal documents and get a permit to turn off the pipes."

He once learned firsthand about trusting a teaching doctor's judgment on a patient who was near death. "There was a beautiful young girl, and a neurosurgeon told me she was going to die. But I wasn't going to let her die. I kept her alive in every form, even with the artificial kidney," he said. "In the end, the neuro was right; she died."

"This is why we should appreciate teaching hospitals like JPS. These doctors out of medical school get such great experience here, and there's no substitute for the physician's clinical knowledge. It's too bad that in my 30 years, medicine has evolved to today's maze of court orders."

Another medical situation that causes Crenshaw concern is the escalating fervor of abortion opponents.

"Before it was legal in the U.S., we could tell in the emergency room when an abortionist was in town. Women came in bleeding, infected. The obstetrics/gynecology docs would do what they could, but often these women died or were left unable to have children.

"It was tragic, the ravages of not having legalized abortion, and it affected indigent women who couldn't afford to go to Cuba or Europe like wealthy women," he said. "Illegal abortions are done in motels with dirty instruments...Many women died."

While JPS made abortions available to indigent women for several years after the Supreme Court ruling legalizing abortion in this country, few were done in the hospital after less expensive outpatient clinics began offering the service. Doctors at JPS quit doing any elective abortions about five years ago. Abortions are currently available through the hospital district only in documented cases of rape or incest or to save the life of the mother.

Today JPS has surgical suites and can handle almost 5,000 surgeries a year. When Crenshaw began, the hospital handled three or four operations a day at most, he said.

He boasts of comparisons with Parkland Hospital in Dallas. "Parkland Hospital does 10,000 procedures a year. We do half that with one-tenth the staff. I'm very proud of that, of what I was able to do to build this department.

"But I know nobody is indispensable," he added. "When I'm gone, things will go on here very nicely."

Others are proud of Crenshaw's achievements, too, though they concede that his ambitions and hard-boiled genius make him tough to please. Jens Hansen, who collaborated with Crenshaw on the JFK book, said Crenshaw will stop at nothing to succeed.

"He has always been most genuine and respectful to me, but I have an impression that in other parts of his life, if Chuck isn't happy, then nobody's going to be happy," Hansen said.

Glances said Crenshaw was demanding as a teacher.

"When he hired me at JPS, I told him I never thought I'd work for him because he's the biggest S.O.B. I've ever met," Glances said. "Back in the old days, Charles was a damn good surgeon. He was never mean to the residents, but he uncompromisingly taught them to operate. He's a giving guy; he's given his time, knowledge and even money to this hospital. He let me run a lot of things another guy wouldn't have given me the opportunity to handle."

Crenshaw's wife of 14 years, Susan, laughs when she discusses her husband's demanding and volatile nature.

"In the O.R., he's used to saying 'scalpel' and someone slips it into his hand, just like that. He doesn't give orders at home. He takes out the trash, and he will admit when he's wrong. The problem is, he's never wrong."

Susan Crenshaw said her husband is often disappointed because people sometimes don't live up to his expectations. "For so many years he made life-and-death decisions; if he was wrong, somebody died. Now it's hard for him to accept than he's not immortal.

"He's a genius, but he has a dark side," she said. "He's demanding but if you're his friend, he's loyal to you for life. It's like being married to the most compassionate and the most exacting man."

The doctor who is now a tall charmer instead of a fat kid, reflected reluctantly on the price he paid for the furious pace he lived. His health is not good and his relationship with his son is strained.

"My career exacted a toll," he said. "I have no hobbies. I lived and breathed to make JPS a hospital of excellence. I would tell young doctors today to realize they have families. For my son from my first marriage, I was a spectator at Little League. I have one or two close friends, but mostly I'm a recluse. I read. I travel with Susan. And I realize that the personal catastrophes in my life were my own doing. Young doctors today starting out—women and men—should learn to put their motors in neutral. I never did."

A Cheshire-cat smile appeared at the mention of his premarital reputation as a legendary ladies' man and he said, "Well it was rugged glamour. Women always liked the surgeons; they thought we had great hands."

Crenshaw said his biggest regret is what the calling to medicine did to his health. Now his right hand lags. His heartbeats measure his luck.

"You must understand, I thought I would operate on patients until I dropped dead, and I'm disappointed my

health has kept me from being able to continue for four or five more years. Still, I'll leave here knowing this hospital is a contender in excellence. That's what I really wanted."

"He made \$20,000 the first year he was chief of surgery. In three decades, he could have made much more money in private practice than he has as a teacher and administrator.

Susan Crenshaw said her husband should be remembered for his commitment to the hospital.

"Just write that he gave everything to John Peter Smith Hospital," she said. "He gave his life. And say he's stopping now to smell the flowers. He have so much for so long, and it's time to take care of himself finally. He'd never tell you that, but it's the truth."



## PARKLAND DOCTORS VS. DR. CHARLES CRENSHAW



By Wallace Milam

1. The second JAMA article consists of interviews with Dallas doctors who were present in the Parkland emergency room when President Kennedy was brought there minutes after being shot.

2. Dr. Crenshaw has made these claims in his book, "Conspiracy of Silence":

a. He was present in the Parkland emergency room and observed the President's throat and head wounds.

b. The throat wound was a small entrance wound, while the head wound was a large defect in the back of the President's head, in the occipital and parietal bones.

c. He was also present, attending the mortally wounded Lee Harvey Oswald when the accused Presidential assassin died in the emergency room on Sunday. At that time, Crenshaw took a telephone call from President Lyndon Johnson. Johnson asked the medical personnel to get a confession from Oswald before he died.

3. The Dallas doctors who were in the emergency room and were also interviewed by JAMA are: Dr. Charles Baxter, Dr. Malcolm Perry, Dr. Robert McClelland, Dr. Charles Carrico, and Dr. Marion Jenkins.

4. All except McClelland dispute Crenshaw's claims. All the others insist that what they saw in the Parkland emergency room does not in any fundamental way contradict the findings of the Bethesda autopsy and the X-rays and photographs taken to document those autopsy findings.

5. The JAMA article raises the issue of whether or not Crenshaw was even in Trauma Room 1 when Kennedy was there. Author Dennis Breo notes, "Crenshaw, who was a resident in 1963 is not mentioned in the Warren Commission's 888-page summary report...."

At another point, Breo writes, "Since it is hard to prove a negative, no one can say with certainty what some suspect—that Crenshaw was not even in the trauma room; none of the four recalls ever seeing him at the scene."

6. Alas, it is possible to pinpoint Dr. Crenshaw's whereabouts on November 22. In Volume VI of the Warren

Commission's Hearings and Exhibits, Crenshaw is mentioned 8 times by 5 medical personnel as being in Trauma Room 1, doing just what he said he was doing, a cutdown on one of Kennedy's legs. (One of those who mentions Crenshaw in his Warren Commission testimony is Dr. Charles Baxter, who now expresses skepticism about Crenshaw's being there.)

7. The Dallas doctors who attended President Kennedy have gone on record with their description of the wounds they say in Dallas within minutes of the time Kennedy was shot. Among the official reports by these Parkland doctors are:

a. CE 392—handwritten reports submitted on the afternoon of the assassination. These reports are the first accounts of JFK's wounds.

b. Warren Commission testimony—Most of the Parkland doctors testified under oath before the Commission. They were asked about the nature and location of the President's wounds.

c. HSCA depositions—Interviews conducted with some of the Parkland doctors by the House Assassinations Committee in 1977.

8. A REVIEW OF THE TESTIMONY OF THE PARKLAND DOCTORS (INCLUDING THOSE NOW CONDEMNING CRENSHAW) REVEALS THAT THEIR OFFICIAL STATEMENTS ABOUT THE NATURE AND LOCATION OF JFK'S WOUNDS ARE IN AGREEMENT WITH DR. CRENSHAW'S.

9. The President's head wound:

a. According to Dr. Crenshaw:

Located in occipitoparietal area at back of head, large and exploded outward, an exit wound.

b. According to the other Parkland doctors:

\* **Dr. Jenkins:**

- CE 392 (hours after seeing body)  
 - "Great laceration of the right side of the head (temporal and occipital)" (CE 392, Warren Report p. 530)  
 - HSCA deposition--"One segment of bone was blown out--this was a segment of occipital or temporal bone." (HSCA, 7 H 287)

\* **Dr. Carrico:**

- Warren Commission testimony--"I saw a large gaping wound located in the right occipitoparietal area." (6 H 6)  
 - HSCA deposition--"...fairly large wound in the right side of the head, in the parietal, occipital area....That would be above and posterior to the ear." (HSCA 7 H 278)

\* **Dr. Malcolm Perry:**

- CE 392--"a large wound of the right posterior cranium." (WR, p. 521)  
 - Warren Commission testimony--"...a large avulsive wound of the right occipitoparietal area." (6 H 11)  
 - HSCA deposition--"...the parietal occipital head wound was largely avulsive." (HSCA 7 H 302)

\* **Dr. Charles Baxter:**

- CE 392--"the right temporal and occipital bones were missing and the brain was lying on the table." (WR, p. 523)

\* **Dr. Robert McClelland:**

- WC testimony--"I noted that the right posterior portion of the skull had been extremely blasted...some of the occipital bone was fractured in its lateral half." (6 H 33)

\* **Dr. Kemp Clark:**

- CE392--"Two external wounds... the other in the occipital area of the skull...a large wound of the right occipitoparietal area." (WR, p. 517)  
 - WC testimony--"I examined the wound in the back of the President's head." (6 H 20) "...presence of the much larger wound in the right occipital region" (6 H 29)

\* **Dr. Paul Peters:**

- WC testimony--"I noted that there was a large defect in the occiput." (6 H 71)

\* **Dr. Ronald Jones:**

- WC testimony--"There was a large defect in the back of the head." (WC 6 H 53)

\* **Dr. Gene Akin:**

- WC testimony--"In the back the right occipitoparietal part of the skull was shattered." (6 H 65)

c. THUS DR. CRENSHAW AND ALL THE OTHER PARKLAND DOCTOR HAVE CONSISTENTLY PLACED A LARGE WOUND IN THE BACK OF KENNEDY'S HEAD. DR. CRENSHAW AND ALL THE OTHER DOCTORS MENTION THE OCCIPITAL BONE AS BEING BLASTED.

d. PHOTOGRAPHS ALLEGEDLY TAKEN BEFORE THE AUTOPSY AT BETHESDA SHOW THE OCCIPITAL AREA IN THE BACK OF THE HEAD TOTALLY INTACT.

e. THUS, CRENSHAW AND ALL THE OTHER PARKLAND DOCTORS DISAGREE FUNDAMENTALLY WITH THE AUTOPSY PHOTOS SHOWING THE BACK OF THE HEAD.

10. Damage to the cerebellum

a. According to the autopsy photographs there is no damage to the cerebellum.

b. According to Dr. Crenshaw:

Dr. Crenshaw says the cerebellum was hanging out of the rear head wound, with strands of brain tissue extending into the brain itself.

c. According to the other Parkland doctors:\* **Dr. Marion Jenkins:**

- CE 392--"herniation and laceration of the great areas of the brain, even to the

extent that the cerebellum had protruded from the wound." (WR, p. 530)

- WC testimony--"Part of the brain was herniated; I really think part of the cerebellum . . . was hanging out from the wound." (6 H 48)

- HSCA deposition--"He [Jenkins] noted that a portion of the cerebellum was hanging out from a hole in the right-rear of the head." (HSCA, 7 H 287)

\* **Dr. Charles Carrico:**

- WC testimony--"...skull was fragmented and bleeding cerebral and cerebellar tissue." (6 H 3)

- HSCA deposition--"One could see blood and brains, both cerebrum and cerebellum fragments in that wound." (HSCA 7 H 268)

\* **Dr. Malcolm Perry:**

- HSCA deposition--"There was visible brain tissue in the macard and some cerebellum was seen." (HSCA 7 H 302)

\* **Dr. Robert McClelland:**

- WC testimony-- "...brain tissue, posterior cerebral tissue and some of the cerebellar tissue had been blasted out." (6 H 33)

\* **Dr. Charles Baxter:**

- WC testimony-- "... the cerebellum was present--a large quantity of the brain was present on the cart." (6 H 41)

\* **Dr. Kemp Clark:**

- WC testimony-- "...cerebral and cerebellar tissue being damaged and exposed." (6 H 20)

"...the loss of cerebellar tissue..." (6 H 26)

**D. IT IS CLEAR THAT DR. CRENSHAW AND SEVERAL OTHER DALLAS DOCTORS SAW THE CEREBELLUM DAMAGED AND PROTRUDING FROM THE OCCIPITAL HEAD WOUND.**

**E. AGAIN, DR. CRENSHAW'S OBSERVATIONS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THOSE OF THE OTHERS IN THE EMERGENCY ROOM.**

**F: PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE BRAIN SHOW THE CEREBELLUM TO BE COMPLETELY INTACT. THIS IS IN FUNDAMENTAL DISAGREEMENT WITH THE DALLAS DOCTORS, INCLUDING CRENSHAW.**

#### 11. The Throat Wound

A. The autopsy doctors at first failed to appreciate that there was a bullet wound in Kennedy's throat. The tracheostomy performed by Dr. Perry had changed the nature of the defect. It was not until the morning after the autopsy that Dr. Humes, in telephone conversation with Dr. Perry, learned of the throat wound. At this point, Dr. Humes assumed the throat wound to be an exit point for a bullet which had struck Kennedy in the upper back. There was no physical verification for this, since no dissection of the neck had occurred during the autopsy and the body was lying in state in the White House when Dr. Humes received his information from Dr. Perry.

#### **B. According to Dr. Crenshaw:**

Dr. Crenshaw says the throat wound was an entrance wound, smooth and small, about the size of the end of the finger.

#### **C. According to Parkland Doctors:**

##### **\* Dr. Paul Peters:**

- WC testimony--"We saw the wound of entry in the throat and noted the large occipital wound." (6 H 71)

##### **\* Dr. Malcolm Perry:**

- Press conference statement. Dr. Malcolm Perry participated in a press conference less than two hours after he performed a tracheostomy on Kennedy's throat at Parkland. At the press conference, Dr. Perry 3 times identified the throat wound as an entrance wound.

The transcript of this press conference is kept in the LBJ Library in Austin, Texas. It is White House transcript 1327-C.

According to this transcript, these exchanges took place:

Q. Where was the entrance wound:

Perry: There was an entrance wound in the neck.

Q. Which way was the bullet coming on the neck wound? At him?

Perry: It appeared to be coming at him.

(Later)

Q. Doctor, describe the entrance wound. You think from the front in the throat?

Perry: The wound appeared to be an entrance wound in the front of the throat; yes, that is correct."

**D. THE BETHESDA PATHOLOGISTS, WITHOUT EXAMINING THE THROAT WOUND, CONCLUDED THAT IT WAS A WOUND OF EXIT.**

**E. DR. CRENSHAW CALLS IT AN ENTRANCE WOUND.**

**F. DR. PERRY, WITHIN AN HOUR OF SEEING IT, CALLED THE THROAT WOUND AN ENTRANCE WOUND ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963.**

#### SUMMARY

1. The Parkland doctors described a large wound in the back of the head, damage to the cerebellum and an entrance wound in the throat. ALL OF THESE ARE CONTRADICTORY TO THE FINDINGS OF THE BETHESDA AUTOPSY.

2. The other Parkland doctors' descriptions of the head wound, cerebellum, and throat wound are consistent with those of Dr. Crenshaw, whom they now attack for insisting that Kennedy was shot from the front.

3. It should be noted that the descriptions given by Dr. Crenshaw and the other Parkland doctors are corroborated by the statements of the three Secret

Service agents who viewed the body either in Dallas or at the Bethesda morgue.

a. Roy Kellerman, describing what he saw in the morgue at Bethesda, reported that a piece of skull 5 inches in diameter was missing from behind the right ear. Kellerman speaks of the missing bone in a strange way: "This was removed." (2 H 80-81)

b. William Greer, driver of the Presidential limousine, made a circle with a 5-inch diameter to show Warren commission counsel Specter the size of the head wound, which Greer located on the "upper right side, going toward the rear." (2 H 128)

c. Clint Hill saw the head wound within seconds of the time it was inflicted--when he jumped into the rear seat of the limousine. He testified, "The right rear portion of his head was missing. It was lying in the rear seat of the car. His brain was exposed . . . a gaping wound in the right rear portion of the head." (2 H 141)

4. What about the allegation the President Lyndon Johnson called the Parkland Emergency Room while Oswald was being treated there at mid-day on Sunday?

\* Dr. Charles Baxter has said, "Did that happen? Heavens no. . . imagine that, the President of the United States personally calls for Charles Crenshaw." Crenshaw was then told to try to get the accused to confess before he expired.

\* Crenshaw never claimed that LBJ called for him. He asserted in his book that Johnson called the emergency room and a nurse tapped him on the shoulder as one of the doctors in the room.

\* Support for Crenshaw's claim has come from many sources:

a. ABC-TV examined Johnson's log and found that he conferred with

Attorney General Robert Kennedy just after Oswald was shot. Historian William Manchester writes that Johnson said, "We've got to get involved; we've got to do something."

b. Dallas brain surgeon Philip Williams, who was also present in the emergency room while Oswald was there, says there was a White House phone call, whether from the President or an aide. Williams says he has told people of the call for years.

c. Additionally, a PBX operator, Phyllis Bartlett, has stated in a letter to the Dallas Morning News, that she took the call from the White House, from a male who identified himself as President Johnson, then connected the caller to the emergency room.

d. Two FBI documents confirm that the Agency moved to place agents in the emergency room for a confession. Document 62-10960 (11-24-63) shows that Hoover ordered FBI official Rosen to get a person to Parkland hospital to get the confession. Rosen then contacted Secret Service Agent Forrest Sorrells, who says that an agent is already there. An FBI airtel recently released shows that Special Agents Brown and Heitman "did don hospital clothing and took position outside the operating room."

e. But they also went inside. Dr. Paul Peters told a nationwide audience ("The Men Who Killed Kennedy," 1988) that as he worked in the emergency room, agents yelled at Oswald to confess.

f. Thus, there is a mountain of evidence to indicate that (i) President Johnson called the emergency room where Dr. Crenshaw was working; (ii) as Crenshaw reported, agents in hospital garb were present to take any confession.

#### ADDENDUM.

1. On Thursday, June 4, I attended a symposium sponsored by the Dallas

Council on World Affairs. This remarkable meeting featured a speech by Dr. John Lattimer and a panel discussion by the following Parkland doctors who were present in the emergency rooms and treated President Kennedy and Governor Connally there: Dr. Paul Peters, Dr. Robert Shaw, Dr. James Carrico, Dr. Charles Baxter, and Dr. Marion Jenkins. Drs. Kemp Clark, Robert McClelland, and Malcolm Perry had been scheduled to attend, but were not present. Drs. Carrico and Shaw were substitutions for Perry, Clark, and McClelland.

2. Lattimer's speech was remarkable for its errors. In the course of the talk, the Columbia urologist stated that Officer Tippit was struck by 3 bullets [the correct number is 4], that fibers from Oswald's sweater were found on the Mannlicher [FBI reports deny this.] and that Oswald was known to be a cold-blooded killer. There were the obligatory films of pumpkins being shot and tumbling back toward the gun, then Lattimer topped off his performance by saying that his 14 year old son had been able to fire 3 shots from the Mannlicher in 5 seconds, hitting within the radius of a half-dollar with the three! [If another Desert Storm is necessary, let us all hope young Lattimer is on our side!]

3. But the highlight of the evening was the remarks of the five Parkland doctors. They their remarkable posture--support for the Warren Commission and HSCA conclusions that Kennedy was shot in the head from the rear, while at the same time adhering to their sworn statements and writings describing a large wound in the back of the head, which they clearly believe to be an exit wound.

4. I was able to speak personally with all but Baxter. I asked each specifically "When you are called to testify again about the President's wounds, will you continue to describe their nature and location in the same way you did in CE392, before the Warren Commission, and before the HSCA?" [The moderator

of the meeting changed my written question from "When you are called to testify..." to "If you should have to describe..." Each Dallas doctor said he would stick to his previous statements.

5. I was able to ask Drs. Jenkins, Peters, and Carrico about the autopsy photo which shows the occipito-parietal area of the President's head completely intact. All three doctors say the large skull defect they saw in the emergency room is underneath the scalp of the President. They say they believe the prosecutors have pulled the scalp back into place, thereby, covering the wound.

6. Clearly, this is to be the "reconciling" position for the future. I confronted each of the three Dallas doctors with these obvious problems:

a. There are no incisions to indicate that any reflecting of the scalp has taken place.

b. These photos are supposed to have been taken BEFORE the autopsy procedures began.

c. There is a flap or scalp/bone hanging from the right side of the head anterior to the ear, in the frontal region. [They are unable to explain this.]

d. Why would anyone draw the reflected scalp back over such a crucial piece of evidence as a hole in the back of the head--especially in the light of the fact that there are no pictures which show the defect? [Dallas doctors have no explanations for this.]

7. When asked the hypothetical [but obvious] question: "If this picture was taken before the autopsy began, and there is no reflected scalp here, is the condition of the President's head consistent with what you saw in the emergency room in Dallas?", the three Dallas doctors refused to comment.

8. It will be interesting to see how long these men can maintain this intellectually-untenable position.

9. Other notes from the Dallas forum:

a. Dr. Peters said, "We got all those calls from Bethesda next day. . . ." In another speech in Centreville, Mississippi, Peters had described a barrage of calls from Bethesda. [Officially, only Perry was contact by Bethesda.]

b. Dr. Peters stated that six weeks to two months after they treated the dying President, FBI came and got everything, then had the Dallas doctors sign documents and swear they had given the FBI everything. [Peters may well mean the Secret Service, but these affidavits and records are not anywhere in the record. This underscores the need to obtain the Parkland Hospital file now being held by Dallas County.]

c. Some [including HSCA's Andy Purdy] have tried to say the Dallas doctors did not see the head wound well because the body was lying face up on the emergency room stretcher and the Dallas doctors were preoccupied with saving the President's life. At the forum, Dr. Peters stated that, as they discussed whether or not to open the President's chest for a heart massage, Dr. Jenkins said, "You boys better step up and look at this brain..." Some of the doctors did so, and decided not to open the chest.

d. In a disclosure which I found remarkable, Dr. Peters said he was never able to see an entrance wound in the cowlick area in the photos he was shown at the National Archives. Peters stated that he was told there was a wound there, but he could never see it. He said there was a blemish, scar, scratch or something on the skin, but that he was never able to see any defect in the underlying bone.

e. Dr. Robert Shaw took a shot at both Lattimer and the single bullet theory. Lattimer had described Connally's back

wound as a "keyhole shaped" wound, caused by a tumbling bullet which had already struck something else [Kennedy]. He showed how he had duplicated such a wound in his test skins. Dr. Shaw stated that Connally's back wound was NOT keyhole shaped, but was the size and shape of what he called "a typical wound of entry which had not struck anything elsefirst." Shaw stated that he did not accept the single-bullet theory, that he believed the 2 bullet fragments found in the car were from the bullet which hit Connally's chest and then shattered his wrist. Shaw stated that only a fragment entered Connally's thigh. Remarkably, Shaw felt that CE 399 may have gone through Kennedy's throat [which leaves us to wonder how the missile could have gotten onto an emergency room stretcher at Parkland!]



## THE IMPORTANCE OF DR. ROBERT SHAW

BY ROBERT T. JOHNSON

Dr. Robert Shaw, 87, died of a stroke December 8, 1992 at Baylor University Medical Center in Dallas. The *Dallas Morning News* in its December 9, 1992 edition carried a nine paragraph story detailing Dr. Shaw's life, but oddly enough, not one word was mentioned about his involvement in saving the life of John Bowden Connally, November 22, 1963 at Parkland Hospital.

I'll try to remedy this oversight by going over Dr. Shaw's activities that weekend and subsequent statements and thoughts attributed to him over the years.

On November 22, 1963, after hearing of the Dealey Plaza tragedy, Dr. Robert Shaw and Dr. Charles Gregory arrived at Parkland Hospital. Both were veterans of World War II and between them they had experience with almost 1,500 cases of bullet wounds. Dr. Shaw,

considered one of the top thoracic surgeons in the country, was assigned to John Connally and directed the four hour operation on the governor.

"Connally was lucky," Dr. Shaw said after the operation. He explained that after the bullet entered Connally's back in the area of the right shoulder blade, it coursed down the chest wall and shattered the fifth rib. "It was like a bowling ball hitting ten pins and sending them in all directions," Dr. Shaw said in an interview.

The bone fragments from the fifth rib ranged in size from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches long. Dr. Shaw indicated it was these "secondary missiles" that did most of the serious damage, especially to the right lung.

Dr. Shaw said he could not say with absolute certainty that only one bullet wounded Connally, but "That's the way we constructed events."

Several years after the release of the Warren Commission Report, Dr. Shaw stated he didn't know how many fragments were removed from Connally, but he does know that the amount of metal that was obviously in the wrist and that the small fragment that was in the tissue of the thigh was not consistent with the appearance of the bullet that was found on the governor's stretcher.

On several occasions, Dr. Shaw's statements have all but disintegrated the single bullet theory that one bullet caused seven wounds in both Kennedy and Connally. He said . . . "To me the wound of entry to Connally's back was consistent with a bullet that had not struck anything else before it struck the cloth of the suit and then went through the chest."

On May 11, 1993, I had a phone conversation with Audrey Bell, the attending nurse during the Connally surgery. Ms. Bell confirmed the following:

1. At least 5 fragments were taken from the wrist and thigh of Governor Connally.

2. Hole in Connally's back was a neat round hole of entrance. Not a

figure eight wound created by a tumbling bullet that has passed through something or someone else.

3. The fifth rib and the right wrist of Governor Connally were both shattered.

4. Remembers passing fragments to someone. Can't remember who . . . (Editors note: Documents in Dallas Police files indicate fragments went to Bob Nolan, Dept. of Public Safety then to Capt. Fritz, Dallas Police who sent them to the DPD Crime Lab and finally to the FBI.)

Nurse Bell agreed with me that Dr. Robert Shaw is important to history and his statements and observations smash the backbone of the Warren Commission story, The Single Bullet Theory.

#### Sources:

*Accessories After the Fact* - By Sylvia Meagher PP 165-167

*Dallas Morning News* - Article by Earl Golz - April 27, 1977

*Dallas Morning News*, Dec. 9, 1992

*Dallas Municipal Archives and Records*

*Fort Worth Star Telegram* - Nov. 23, 1963

*Nurse Audrey Bell (Conversation 5-11-93)*

## "THESE WERE KNIFE WOUNDS":

*New Evidence of A Major Medical Contradiction between Parkland and Bethesda*

By George Michael Evica

(From *The Iron Sights*, a work in progress; copyright 1993)

The Warren Commission ignored or dismissed the observations of every Parkland doctor and nurse who saw and reported on the president's front neck

wound and who described that wound as a small, round, neat hole of entry (above JFK's necktie knot and below his Adam's apple). Reports of a ragged tracheal wound were accurate, but that description was of the wound to the trachea underneath the skin surface at the neat hole of entry in the front of the throat. Dr. Malcolm Perry performed a tracheotomy in the deep natural fold of the president's neck, a short, transverse (horizontal) incision across the small, round missile hole, in an attempt to save JFK's life. (Evica x [Introduction], and documentation, p. 333; emphasis added here and throughout.)

The president was having obvious breathing problems, and Perry ". . . noticed. . . free air and blood [apparently originating] in the right [superior] mediastinum [that is, the space between the heart and the lungs]." (3 H 370) [So] . . . the presence of this blood. . . could be indicative of . . . [an] underlying [damaged] condition." (3 H 370). Though the "symptoms" might have been signals of a tracheal wound alone (3 H 372), the blood and frothing could have been the result of an even more serious "underlying injury to the lung. . ." (3 H 371).

Dr. Perry took no chances: "I asked someone to put in a chest tube to allow sealed drainage of any blood or air which might be accumulated in the right hemothorax." (3 H 370)

Doctors Paul Peters and Charles Baxter inserted the right chest tube, attaching it to underwater drainage of the pneumothorax. (3 H 370) As an added precaution, a chest tube was also introduced on the president's left side. Parkland Hospital handwritten and typed "Admission" notes (made out immediately after the president was declared dead) were collected by Dr. Kemp Clark, summarized by him, and ultimately submitted to the Warren Commission.

**Dr. Kemp Clark:** "Because of the lacerated trachea, anterior chest tubes were placed in both pleural spaces [that

is, in the chest on both the right and left sides]. These [tubes] were connected to sealed underwater drainage." (From CE 392 and reproduced in R. Appendix VIII, 517-518; all subsequent Admission note excerpts from the same source.)

**Dr. Carrico:** ". . . [Bilateral] chest tubes [were] inserted. . . ." ("Admission Note" 519; see also Carrico's Hearings testimony: ". . . the chest tubes were inserted. . . ." 3 H 360)

**Dr. Perry:** "[I directed] . . . placement of sealed drainage chest tubes . . ." ("Admission Note" 521)

**Dr. Baxter:** [A] . . . chest tube [was] inserted into the Rt. chest (2nd intercostal space anteriorly)." ("Admission Note" 523)

**Dr. McClelland:** ". . . Drs. Jones and Paul Peters inserted bilateral anterior chest tubes for pneumothorax secondary to the tracheomediastinal injury." ("Admission Note" 526)

Several later sources support these medical reports. For example: "Against the possibility that air might have infiltrated the President's chest between the lungs and the chest wall, the doctors inserted tubes [in his chest] to help him breathe." From "The Doctors' Hard Fight to Save Him," by Earl Ubell, Science Editor, *New York Herald Tribune*, November 23rd, 1963, in 22 H (CE 1415) 832.

Dr. Charles Crenshaw has provided the clearest description of the surgical chest procedures at Parkland:

. . . Drs. Baxter and Peters began inserting an anterior chest tube on the President's right side, and Drs. Jones and McClelland . . . [inserted a tube on] the left side to further assist in his breathing by expanding his chest cavity.

The doctors inserted the chest tubes in the President's body by making incisions between the ribs on both sides of his chest in the mid-clavicular lines, which are located at the shoulder blade level. Trocars, which are blunt, oblong

instruments surrounded by metal tubes, were then plunged through the incisions into his chest cavity. The trocars were then pulled out, and latex rubber tubing with holes in the sides to allow air to pass were fed down through the metal sheaths into the chest cavity. The other ends of the rubber tubing were put into water-sealed drainage to create negative pressure to expand the lungs. (Crenshaw 85; see also 86)

To summarize: the Parkland doctors, in a vain attempt to save the president's life, made bilateral incisions into his chest and inserted tubing through those incisions into the president's right and left pleural cavities.

Did Doctors Humes, Boswell, and Fink report they examined the pleural cavities of the body at Bethesda during the official autopsy?

The autopsy doctors reported on pleural cavity contusion (R 369; see also Humes' Hearings testimony: 2 H 363) which could only have been observed after they made a Y incision:

... in the apex (supra-clavicular portion of the right pleural cavity) ... there is contusion of the parietal pleura and of the extreme apical portion of the right upper lobe of the lung. In both instances the diameter of contusion and ecchymosis at the point of maximal involvement measures 5 cm. **Both the visceral and parietal pleura are intact overlying these areas of trauma.** (from CE 387, cited in R 542)

A 5 cm. diameter of purplish red discoloration and increased firmness to palpitation is situated and apical portion of the right upper lobe. This [contusion] corresponds to the similar area described in the overlying parietal pleura. (from CE 387, cited in R 542)

Note: **Both the visceral and parietal pleura are intact overlying these areas of trauma.** (from CE 387, cited in R 542)

Did Humes, Boswell, and Fink take note of the Parkland anterior surgical incisions? According to their autopsy report: Incisions were made in the upper anterior chest wall bilaterally to combat possible subcutaneous emphysema. [From where did the Bethesda doctors get this information? Certainly not from the Parkland Admission Notes or from Dr.

Kemp Clark's summary; no such "subcutaneous emphysema" was observed or noted by any Parkland doctor.] (The Humes/Boswell/Fink Autopsy Report, in CE 387, cited in R, Appendix IX, "Autopsy Report" 539.)

Did Humes, Boswell, and Fink describe the Parkland anterior surgical incisions?

Situated on the anterior chest wall in the nipple line are bilateral 2 cm. long recent transverse surgical incisions into the subcutaneous tissue. The one on the left is situated 11 cm. cephalad to the nipple. There is no hemorrhage or ecchymosis associated with these wounds. (Same source as above, 540.)

Did Humes describe these surgical incisions in his Warren Commission testimony?

[The] ... two smaller wounds on the ... chest ... **did not enter the chest cavity. They only went through the skin.** I presume that as they were performing that procedure it was obvious that the President had died, and they didn't pursue this. (2 H 363)

According to his Warren Commission testimony, did Humes check with the Parkland doctors about these surgical incisions?

... Doctor Perry told me in telephone conversation [apparently in response to the question: Did you introduce surgical wounds to the chest?] that there was bubbling of air and blood in the vicinity of this [anterior throat] would ... This [air and blood bubbling] caused him to believe that perhaps there had been a violation [that is, a traumatic penetration] of one of the—one or other of the pleural cavities by a missile. He, therefore, asked one of his associates, and the record is to me somewhat

confused as to which of his associates [why? the Admission Notes are quite clear] ... to put in a chest tube. ... quite logical under the circumstances, and which would, if a tube that were placed through all layers of the wall of the chest, and the chest cavity had been violated [that is, traumatically penetrated] one could remove air that had gotten in there and greatly assist respiration. (2 H 362)

But had Humes, Boswell, and Fink found such evidence of chest-penetrating surgery? No: "... **these [incisions] were [only] knife wounds** [; they] were incised wounds on either side of the chest." (2 H 363) They were "... wounds ... on the chest which were going to be used by the doctors there to place chest tubes." (2 H 367)

And did Humes and Boswell (Fink was not present), when they were asked to "... examine, identify, and inventory" the alleged autopsy photos on November 1st, 1966 (Clark Report 2), again describe the Parkland anterior incisions? Humes and Boswell report their Archives visit in a document dated November 10th, 1966. They described photo #13 "... showing anterior aspect of head and upper torso including tracheotomy wound. ..." Humes and Boswell further stated about photo #13 that "... **two superficial stab wounds** on each side of the chest [are] able to be seen." Joanne Braun ("New Evidence of Body Tampering," *The Third Decade*, March, 1991, p. 13), commented in a note: "I can't make these out in Autopsy Photo 13." Ms. Braun is not alone; the chest "wounds" are barely visible—if they exist at all.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations and (more recently) the *Journal of the American Medical Association* ignored these major contradictions between the Parkland medical staff and the Bethesda Naval autopsy team?

Either:

1. The Parkland doctors lied about their attempts to save JFK: because a. they made superficial subcutaneous "wounds" in JFK's chest to begin

chest procedures but thereafter called off those procedures (and subsequently lied about the extent of their procedures) or because b. they introduced these "wounds" after the president's death to insure their rescue efforts were credible (and lied about the extent of their procedures).

Or:

2. The Parkland doctors told the truth about their procedures, specifically concerning the intercostal surgery necessary to introduce the trocars and tubing into the president's chest.

Note: no "in-between" position is possible here: either the Parkland doctors penetrated the president's pleural cavities surgically (2., above) or they did not (1., above).

If the Parkland doctors lied (1., above), then Humes, Boswell, and Finck

observed superficial stab or knife wounds on the body of the president which were indeed consistent with these Parkland falsehoods.

But if the Parkland doctors told the truth: that they used chest-penetrating medical technology on JFK's body, then a., the Bethesda autopsy team was totally incompetent and did not observe such Parkland intercostal, pleural-cavity surgery (therefore calling into question all

their autopsy observations; or b., the Bethesda doctors indeed observed such surgery, but made both false reports and gave false testimony (for whatever justice-obstructing reasons); or c., Humes, Boswell, and Finck told the truth: the body they dissected did not have observable chest-penetrating surgery, because the body they observed was not the body of John F. Kennedy.

This city is no stranger to me. A Parisian designed the city of Washington. He laid out our broad boulevards after living here in this community. When he had finished his generous designs, he presented a bill to the Congress for ninety thousand dollars, and the Congress of the United States, in one of those bursts of economic fervor for which they are justifiably famous awarded him the munificent sum of three thousand dollars. Some people have been so unkind as to suggest that your clothes designers have been collecting his bills ever since.

JFK in Paris 1961

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"Time's glory is to calm contending kings,  
To unmask falsehood, and bring truth to light."

William Shakespeare

## CANADIAN SYMPOSIUM ON JFK

By Rick Nelson

If the press coverage of an event is an indication of how successful it is, then I would have to say the first ever Canadian Symposium on the JFK assassination was a big hit!

Over 30 members of the media from across Canada came to Sudbury, Ontario, August 19th through the 22nd. The aftershocks are still being felt not only in Canada, but on the other side of the border as well. While the symposium was in progress, the CIA released about 23,000 pages of previously secret documents related to the Kennedy assassination. *US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT* also rushed out excerpts of a new anti-conspiracy book called "Case Closed". I found it a bit of a coincidence that this news organization asked us for information about our symposium only days before they released portions of this new book. I found it also coincidental that NBC news was calling me 48 hours before Marina Oswald-Porter and Larry Howard were to be interviewed by Tom Brokaw. It was disappointing to learn that these groups aren't interested in finding new evidence (which we found at this symposium), but instead want to continue rubbing our noses into the same old lone gunman theory. Just before the start of the symposium, the local Sudbury newspaper released a poll that found that 93% of it's readers believe that a conspiracy took place to kill President Kennedy. It was under this cloak of skepticism over the official version of Kennedy's death that hovered over our symposium all weekend. People were not coming to have their suspicions confirmed but rather to have them re-inforced.

The events surrounding the symposium began Thursday night, August 19, 1993 at the Sudbury Theatre Center. Tony Centa gave a sell out crowd a crash course on the Kennedy



Major John Newman, Jean Hill and Dr. David Wrone

assassination. Mr. Centa is regarded by many to be Canada's foremost authority on the assassination. In the audience was Beverly Oliver and her husband. Ms. Oliver was one of the witnesses to the assassination and had the unfortunate luck to have her film taken by FBI Agents. She was also introduced to Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby three weeks before the assassination. The presentation at the Theatre Center was the kickoff to the symposium which moved over to the campus of LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY for the following three days.

Also in Sudbury for the JFK Symposium; Larry Howard, founder of the JFK Assassination Research Center in Dallas, Texas. With him was Marina Oswald-Porter and husband Ken, and Jean Hill. Other invited guests included Major John Newman and Professor David Wrone.

For the next three days, these and other guest speakers took their turn at the podium to share their views about the greatest murder mystery of the 20th century.

During the planning stages of the symposium we wanted experts from both sides of this issue to debate their beliefs while in Sudbury. Unfortunately, we could not find one person who believed in the "lone gunman" theory willing to defend their views. These people don't like being caught in a fair fight.

The entire group of invited guests made it possible for this symposium to be successful. If it were not for them, the press would have stayed away and the story would have never have gotten

out. The most startling revelation to come out centered on a cabin found by Larry Howard containing weapon-related pieces of evidence in the rugged terrain of Southwest Texas. Howard believes he found the hidden camp used for target practice for the murder of JFK.

The symposium ended with the showing of the movie JFK at a local theatre off campus. The movie was followed by a question and answer session with Marina Oswald-Porter, Larry Howard, and Beverly Oliver. This was an emotional time for me because Mrs. Porter was able to communicate her thoughts, her hopes, and her dreams, in such a way that prompted a standing ovation. She confessed to me that speaking in public isn't something she looks forward to. However, having said that, I believe she underestimates the ability she has to reach the common folks. I was touched by her grace, charm, wit, and most of all her sincerity. Mrs. Porter, if you read this, I hope you won't be apprehensive about attending another symposium, because you have a story to tell and after 30 years, people are finally listening.

From a financial outlook, we still don't know if this symposium made any money. The JFK Symposium committee will hold it's final meeting in early September. We shall know then. Any profits from this symposium will go to the JFK Assassination Center in Dallas, Texas. It is our intention to help Larry Howard to continue with his ongoing investigation into the murder of the 35th President of the United States.

## ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND THE MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSINATION

By J. Gary Shaw & Larry Ray Harris

The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. has always been secondary interest to the authors of this article. But a recent investigative report in a major American newspaper concerning Dr. King and past domestic covert activities of the U.S. military intelligence is of such significance that we feel compelled to examine some of the revelations for the readers of **DATELINE DALLAS**. The information is relevant because it appears to us to shed new light on the activities and mindset of military intelligence during the turbulent 1960's the so-called Decade of Assassinations. We have long viewed this intelligence group with suspicion as a possible key component in the assassination of President Kennedy.

This past March, the Memphis (TN) *Commercial Appeal* published a major investigative report, based on a 16-month investigation by reporter Stephen Tompkins, which revealed that U.S. Army Intelligence had spied extensively on Martin Luther King, his family, and associates. According to classified documents reviewed by Tompkins, Army Intelligence considered Dr. King "a Communist tool" and "a major threat to national security". The influential civil rights leader's increasingly outspoken opposition to U.S. military involvement in Vietnam made him "more dangerous", according to Army officers.

Dr. King had turned against the war in Vietnam in mid-1965. In a speech one year before his assassination, he had tied the Vietnam war to growing black disillusionment with America. Major General William P. Yarborough, the Army's top spy, noted that "the Army



JULES RICCO KIMBLE - 1967 Photo Credit: J. Gary Shaw Collection

was over a barrel" and that "blacks were taking advantage of the uncertainty of the Vietnam period". Yarborough said that Army officers "take an oath to protect the country against all enemies, foreign and domestic". The Army clearly viewed King as a domestic enemy.

On April 1, 1968, in Washington D.C., Dr. King delivered another speech in which he fervently lambasted American war policy in Vietnam. Three days later, he was shot dead as he stood on a Memphis, Tennessee motel balcony. The FBI, as it had with the 1963 JFK assassination, announced almost immediately that there was "no evidence of conspiracy" in King's death. Two months later they arrested and charged James Earl Ray, declaring him to be the lone assassin. But was Ray solely responsible for King's death, or was the civil rights leader the victim of an efficient and well-planned plot?

The *Commercial Appeal's* lengthy article contains intriguing information which brings to mind an account of the King assassination which has been provided by a man named Jules Ricco Kimble. Students of the JFK assassination may recall Kimble as an obscure figure who surfaced during the investigation conducted by Jim Garrison, the late New Orleans District Attorney. In 1967, according to Kimble, he served as the chief of intelligence and security for the Louisiana Ku Klux Klan and, at the

same time, was working as an informant for the Louisiana State Police and the New Orleans FBI. Kimble claimed he drove a high-ranking KKK official named Jack Helm to David Ferrie's apartment on Feb. 23, 1967, the day after Ferrie's mysterious death. (Ferrie, a target of Garrison's inquiry, was a right-wing zealot with ties to Carlos Marcello; his apparent involvement in the JFK assassination is now accepted by many researchers.) Kimble told Garrison's investigators he observed Helm remove a briefcase full of papers from the apartment and transfer them to a bank deposit box. He also told the D.A.'s office he worked for the CIA and had flown to Montreal, Canada on an "errand" for the extremist group The Minutemen.

Kimble's relationship with the right-wing KKK and Minutemen organizations appears significant in light of the *Commercial Appeal's* disclosure that the 20th Special Forces Group headquartered in Alabama had established a working relationship with the KKK. In return for paramilitary training, the Klan became a part of the Group's intelligence network. Some of the intelligence units, while secretly working with the KKK and other right-wing groups, often supplied them with Army weapons.

Now serving a double life sentence for racketeering and murder, Kimball

claims to have carried out various assignments -- including two murders-- for the CIA. He has stated publicly that he has behind-the-scenes knowledge of a conspiracy which resulted in King's 1968 assassination, and in fact performed assignments related to the event.

Jules Ricco Kimble's fascinating and detailed account of his purported involvement in the King assassination is related in Dr. Philip H. Melanson's 1991 book, The Martin Luther King Assassination. Kimble's tale may sound far-fetched to some and may seem on the surface to be the product of a fanciful imagination or the dubious fabrication of a convicted felon. However, the investigation by the Commercial Appeal turned up intriguing information which would appear to parallel and corroborate some aspects of the scenario outlined by Kimble.

James Earl Ray, according to Kimble, did not shoot King but was merely the patsy. Instead, he said, an element of U.S. intelligence headquartered in a Southern city was responsible for the murder. According to The Commercial Appeal, Army Intelligence agents were in two Southern cities, Birmingham, Alabama and Atlanta, Georgia. Some of these agents, who were in Memphis on the day of King's assassination, were Vietnam Special Forces veterans who had worked in "murky clandestine operations with the CIA". Some of these agents, the newspaper reported, were "crazy guys" who "couldn't forget their training", and had been "dumped" into the 20th Special Forces Group at Birmingham, Alabama "for safekeeping".

According to Kimble, a team of "seven" operatives was flown to Memphis and set up operations in a house-trailer just across the Tennessee border in Mississippi. A similar operation is described in the Commercial Appeal article. According to the newspaper, at the time of King's assassination a team of "eight" Green Beret (Special Forces) soldiers from an "Operation Detachment Alpha 184 Team" or ("A-Team") was in Memphis, carrying out "an unknown

mission" (emphasis added). [Note: The newspaper states that such "A-Teams" ordinarily contained 12 members; does this suggest that the eight-man squad was perhaps an especially elite unit?]

Kimble, with what appeared to be an insider's knowledge of the operation, described the group's headquarters' walls as being covered with diagrams, charts, and maps showing various escape routes out of Memphis. The Commercial Appeal learned that Army Intelligence did indeed prepare maps and charts of the city of Memphis. This group had secretly dispatched Green Beret teams to make street maps, identify landing zones for "riot" troops, and scout "sniper sights". [Note: Ostensibly, this was done in anticipation of violence arising from civil rights demonstrations being led by Dr. King]. Some veterans of Vietnam Special Forces, particularly those experienced in clandestine CIA operations, were used in these scouting missions.

According to The Commercial Appeal, Army agents from the 111th Military Intelligence Group were in Memphis following King's movements and monitored police radio traffic "...from a sedan crammed with electronic equipment."

Similarly, Kimble described the team's use of an unmarked van loaded with sophisticated electronics equipment with which they could observe the crime scene and monitor, as well as broadcast, on Memphis Police Department radio frequencies.

The Commercial Appeal article documented the close working relationship between Army Intelligence and civilian police departments. Kimble noted that three members of the team had obtained Memphis Police uniforms. Two of these, he said, were the primary and secondary gunmen who also carried special "voucher[s]" in the event they came under suspicion by real policemen. In such an eventuality, the bona fide cops would be instructed to telephone a Memphis Police captain who would vouch for the "new" men. [Note: Interestingly, in 1975, during the

Rockefeller Commission's investigation into charges that the CIA had conducted illegal activities within the United States, a former Memphis policeman, Edward Reddit, was flown to Washington by federal investigators for the sole purpose of identifying Memphis policemen in photos of the King crime scene. The commission, appointed by President Gerald Ford and chaired by Nelson Rockefeller, reported that the CIA had on occasion utilized local police badges, identification, and uniforms in some of their covert operations.]

Kimble claimed that he had "flown in" two of the designated King snipers armed with 30.06 rifles identical to the one allegedly used by Ray. The Commercial Appeal article reported that Memphis police Commissioner Frank Holloman "...began outfitting five new anti-sniper squads [themselves snipers] with 30.06 rifles with scopes -- the civilian version of the rifle used by Army sniper teams". Dr. King was in fact killed by a bullet from a 30.06 rifle.

The activities of military intelligence in the 1960's, particularly as they relate to President Kennedy's murder, are highly suspicious. To detail the JFK assassination-related activities of Army Intelligence would take a complete edition of this newsletter. Suffice it to say, the fingerprints and footprints of Army Intelligence were all over Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. It is well known to JFK researchers that the Army Intelligence file on "Oswald - Hidell" (Lee Harvey Oswald used the alias 'Alex J. Hidell') was, according to the House Select Committee on Assassinations, "destroyed routinely in accordance with normal files management" in 1973. The HSCA final report said the destruction of the file was "extremely troublesome, especially when viewed in the light of the Department of Defense's failure to make this file available to the Warren Commission". Without access to the file, the committee noted, the question of Oswald's possible affiliation with military intelligence "could not be fully resolved". Interestingly, while the HSCA concluded that the FBI, the CIA, and the

Secret Service were not involved in Kennedy's assassination, it offered no such exoneration for Military Intelligence.

*The Commercial Appeal's* 16-month investigation followed a trail of memos, memoirs, diaries and meeting notes. What it uncovered has sinister implications. However, apparently oblivious to the significance of its findings, the newspaper concluded: "...although Army agents were in Memphis on the day..." of Dr. King's assassination, its investigation had "...uncovered no hard evidence that Army Intelligence had played any role..." in his death.

The newspaper's apparent lack of "hard" evidence notwithstanding, the age-old axiom that most murders are solved by establishing motive, means and opportunity still applies. In this particular examination of Military Intelligence, all three of these elements seem readily apparent. Consider the following:

**\* Motive:** Dr. King was perceived as a "Communist tool", and declared "a major threat to national security" by Military Intelligence. His stature (he was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize) and influence, combined with his outspoken opposition to U.S. military intervention in Vietnam, made the civil rights leader even "more dangerous" in the eyes of Army officials. They clearly viewed King as a "domestic enemy", and Army officers are sworn to protect the country against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

**\* Means:** Special Forces Groups (Green Berets) with experience in CIA covert operations abroad were utilized by Army Intelligence; these included sniper and reconnaissance teams. Army Intelligence also had the cooperation and protection of local police, with whom it trained and worked extensively.

**\* Opportunity:** Army Intelligence possessed state-of-the art electronics technology and had Dr. King under constant surveillance. With its sophisticated

eavesdropping and wiretapping equipment it was able to anticipate his movements and activities. Several military intelligence teams, including a Green Beret Alpha Team on "an unknown mission", were in Memphis on the day of King's death. Army Intelligence scout teams had mapped and diagrammed U.S. cities -- including Memphis -- identifying sniper sites and escape routes. Sniper teams comprised of Army and Special Forces sharpshooters equipped with 30.06 rifles were readily available.

**If all of this sounds familiar  
to students of the JFK assassination-  
...it should!**

## SETH KANTOR, VETERAN REPORT- ER DIES AT AGE 67 OF HEART FAILURE

*Cox News Service*

Seth Kantor, whose journalism career included stints at the *Austin American Statesman*, and other Texas publications, died Tuesday of heart failure while being treated for lung cancer in a Washington, D.C., hospital. He was 67.

Mr. Kantor was a native of Great Neck, N.Y. At the age of 17, he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps and served as a machine gunner during World War II at Iwo Jima and Guam in the Pacific.

After the war, Mr. Kantor began his newspaper career as a copy aide at the Detroit Bureau of The Associated Press. He then became sports editor for the Lamar (Colo.) Daily News in 1948 but soon moved on to the Pueblo (Colo.), Chieftain and the Rocky Mountain News in Denver. In 1950-51, he was a freelance magazine writer in New York specializing in sports. In 1952, the same year he married Anne Blackman, he moved to Texas where he freelanced for

five years for *Sports Illustrated*, *Look Magazine* and other publications.

Mr. Kantor joined the now defunct *Fort Worth Press* as a reporter in 1957 and moved to the *Dallas Times Herald* in 1960. In 1962, he went to work for Scripps Howard in the Washington bureau of that newspaper chain. A decade later, he joined the *Detroit News* in its Washington bureau as an investigative reporter.

From 1978 to 1981, he worked as an investigative reporter for the *Atlanta Constitution*, part of the Cox Newspapers Washington Bureau, before joining *Nations Business Magazine* as a senior editor in 1982. Two years later, he re-joined the Cox Washington Bureau as the correspondent for the *Austin American Statesman*, a Cox Newspaper. Mr. Kantor retired from newspaper work in 1990. In 1992 he joined the American Petroleum Institute in Washington as a public affairs specialist.

Mr. Kantor was traveling with President Kennedy when he was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in Texas in 1963. He subsequently wrote a highly acclaimed book, *Who Was Jack Ruby* on the man who killed Mr. Oswald.

Over the years, Mr. Kantor won numerous reporting awards, including the national award for Washington correspondence in 1975 from Sigma Delta Chi, the Society of Professional Journalists.

"Seth Kantor was a thoroughly professional newspaperman," said Andrew J. Glass, Cox Washington bureau chief. "His deep devotion to the craft was evident in all his work."

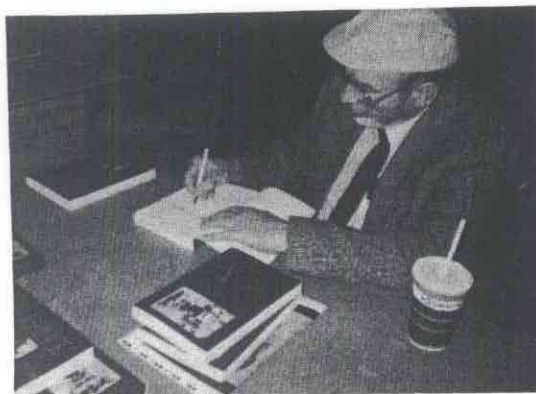
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**SEE YOU AT THE  
ASK  
SYMPOSIUM**

## HAUNTING MEMORIES...

Ron Lewis

The following account is from Ron Lewis' fascinating new book **Flashback**. Ron Lewis, a close personal friend of Lee Harvey Oswald, fills in the missing blanks of the character and motivation behind one of the most mysterious personalities in modern history. Mr. Lewis' revelations will both shock and intrigue you. Through personal accounts the author will take you from the birth of the conspiracy to its infamous fulfillment and cover-up.



Ron Lewis signing his book **FLASHBACK**

"In August 1963 I was informed that President Kennedy was going to be assassinated. Yes, I had prior knowledge of the tragedy, but failed to give it the attention required in time to save his life. This is something I have lived with for three decades. It has stayed with me continually, tormenting me day in and day out, a constant reminder of the part I played in the assassination of John F. Kennedy, by remaining silent when I should have spoken up. The tragic consequence of my negligence hit me like a ton of bricks on November 22, 1963, as I listened to radio reports of the assassination. I was horrified! I had procrastinated, and now it was too late. Kennedy was dead! Oh, why hadn't I spoken up when it might have done some good? Why didn't I tell someone about the plot to assassinate him before it happened? I knew the men who had conspired to kill the president, and perhaps I could have informed the proper authorities of the conspiracy in time to save his life. But I guess I just never thought it would really happen. The justification that made it possible to live with this secret for so many years without revealing it, was that I had convinced myself there was nothing I could do about it now. The president was dead and if I revealed what I knew, I would no doubt be killed, too, along with dozens of others who were in some way connected with the assassination. I had known Lee Harvey

Oswald! Why should I tell the whole world about it? My life was semiprivate and I liked it that way. I enjoyed indulging in many of the small pleasures that most people take for granted, such as going to the local cafe every morning for coffee. I had few friends, but I appreciated the ones I had and enjoyed their company. Simple things I found pleasurable, such as taking a walk in the rain, or feeling the warmth from the sun. I was afraid I would be deprived of pleasures such as these if I told my story. I treasured my freedom, and had made a clean break from everything connected to the assassination, which was truly a remarkable accomplishment considering how deeply I was involved. Little did I know of the skepticism I would meet when I finally decided to reveal what I knew! Why change all of that now? I had distanced myself from the incident, a mental process that worked. I realize now that I was afraid to remember, thus, certain deep, dark secrets almost remained locked away forever in the recesses of my mind. What circumstances could cause a man to come close to taking such monumental secrets with him to the grave? Cautiously, I shared the information with friends and relatives, who advised me to keep my mouth shut and not get

involved. They were afraid that my connection to the alleged assassin or conspirators would discredit our family in a way that could never be reversed, if it became common knowledge. When I finally came out of hiding and returned to Oregon in 1972, my family was shocked and overjoyed! They hadn't heard from me for ten years and most of them had long ago given me up for dead; and now, like a miracle, I had returned! I was accompanied by my two young sons Kenneth and Delbert Lee, who were born while I lived in Del Rio, Texas. It seemed like a dream that after so many years I was home at last! The first day after arriving my family and I had a lot of catching up to do. One matter of concern was that we all wanted to know for sure what risks were involved in my return. After all, I had known Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of the president, and my name was linked to his in the Banister files! My fears of being discovered dominated all my thoughts, and my family was afraid I would be arrested. Frankly, I didn't know what to expect, but now that I was at home, it was important to know if I were a suspect in the assassination. After reflecting on the matter, my two brothers, Delbert and Ewart, came up with a plan. The three of us drove to

downtown Roseburg, and they went into the Douglas County Sheriff's Department to see what they could find out. Delbert, who bore a strong resemblance to me, pretended to be me and told them he was wanted by the FBI, which was his way of probing to see if I was on the wanted list. He did this on his own initiative, figuring that if he was arrested, he could eventually prove who he was, and be released. In that case, I would have gone back into hiding, leaving my children with my family. While I waited in the car, all sorts of things flashed through my mind. "What if I'm on the list and have to continue living as a fugitive?" I worried. "Could I ever return to such an existence?" When my brothers returned, I was relieved to find out I was not on the wanted list. In time I resumed a normal life, to the extent possible, and made every effort to put the past behind me. When I first began toying with the idea of writing a book, I found that public interest in the assassination had diminished considerably since 1963. Some of the obstacles I was confronted with were the news media

and publishers who were weary of stories dealing with the assassination. It was too late! I had missed the deadline! In 1963, when any information concerning the assassination witnesses was brought before the public, there wasn't the media resistance experienced today. I didn't anticipate skepticism. If I had, I am sure I would have told my story before the present era when a person's word, as a rule, could be relied upon. Since a lie seems to be, for the most part, more widely accepted today than the truth, the people have become skeptical. They have no way of knowing for sure if a story is factual or if it's just another false account, written by an author hoping to gain recognition or benefit financially, or whatever the motive might be. No matter how the populace responds to my story, it must be recorded as a valuable addition to the existing record.

## PEACE

Our instrument and our hope is the United Nations, and I see little merit in the impatience of those who would abandon this imperfect world instrument because they dislike our imperfect world. For the troubles of a world organization merely reflect the troubles of the world itself. And if the organization is weakened, these troubles can only increase.

This is our guide for the present and our vision for the future: a free community of nations, independent but interdependent, uniting north and south, east and west, in one great family of man, outgrowing and transcending the hates and fears that rend our age.

We will not reach that goal today or tomorrow. We may not reach it in our own lifetime. But the quest is the greatest adventure of our century. **JFK 1962**

### WHO KILLED KENNEDY? T-SHIRT

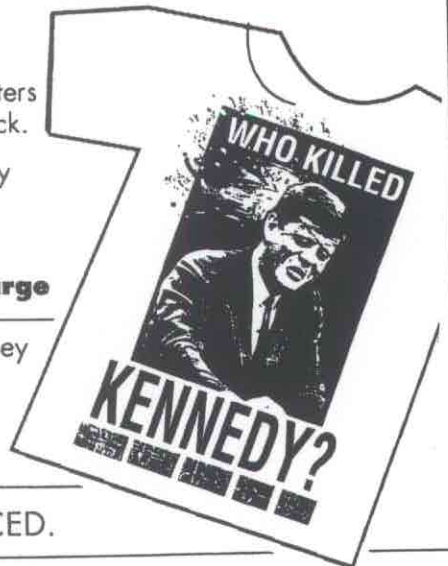
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## NEW ORLEANS AND THE CONSPIRACY: REVISITED

BY: CLAUDE B. SLATON

Another, deeper look at some of the residents of New Orleans during the two decades prior to the assassination of President Kennedy reveals activities and associations that may have had a bearing on the development of the New Orleans conspiracy.

My previous article concentrated on William Guy Banister, the powerful intelligence agent in New Orleans. This article is in some ways a supplement to that article, and also contains corrections and amplifications of certain events mentioned previously, but it expands to encompass others who later proved to be connected in various ways to the conspiracy to murder the president.

Banister's career with the New Orleans Police Department began with his retirement from the FBI office in Chicago on December 31, 1954. Immediately, Banister was contacted by Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison to come to New Orleans and, in the Mayor's words, "...have supervision over all investigations by the police department and the police bureau of investigation, [and] will be in charge of training and the operation of the police school, and will maintain liaison with federal law enforcement agencies. . . [Banister] also would be of assistance to the district attorney and to the grand jury."

The post offered the former FBI Special Agent in Charge was officially titled "Secretary of the Police Department" to get around a civil service requirement that there only be three non-civil service police department appointed positions. At the time of the hiring of Banister, the Police Superintendent was Joseph L. Scheuering, who was officially in an "acting" capacity due to a report by the Special Citizen's Investigating Committee (SCIC) critical of Scheuering, and Col. Provosty

Dayries, Assistant Superintendent. (Col. Dayries died of a heart attack on May 15, 1964, in the middle of the Warren Commission investigation, on his way to speak at a Louisiana Civil Service League luncheon. He parked his car in a public parking garage downtown and then collapsed. The first person to find him and attempt to resuscitate him was Maj. Presley J. Trosclair, chief of the police intelligence unit. No doubt the autopsy was performed by the office of Dr. Chetta.) Maj. Albert Blancher, supervisor of the training school, was appointed police night supervisor, a post vacant since the dismissal of Maj. Henry Clark the year before following indictment on a charge of perjury. Maj. Dayries had been appointed the year before, also.

Guy Banister accepted the position at a salary of \$9,000 per year, and was due to arrive on a plane from Chicago on Friday evening, January 14, 1955. By midnight he still had not arrived, but made it into New Orleans sometime in the early hours of Saturday morning, in time for his swearing-in ceremony that day. Present in the Police Superintendent's office for the oath was Mayor Morrison, Assistant Superintendent Dayries, City Councilman James E. Fitzmorris, Jr., (head of the city's police and fire committee), Fred Dykhuizen, member of the police advisory board, and "several ranking officers in the department". Also present were Mr. & Mrs. D. Ross Banister, Guy's brother and sister-in-law from Baton Rouge. Guy Banister's wife, Mary Wortham, and their daughter, Mary Jane, were still in Chicago.

Banister emerged from a closed meeting with top city officials after the ceremony to announce to the press, "I'm home now."

Former FBI agent and chief investigator for the SCIC and later Commissioner of the Metropolitan Crime Commission, Aaron M. Kohn, approved of the choice of Banister but questioned his ability "... to put his talents to most effective use in the training school post assigned to him."

When told of this comment by reporters, Banister responded, "Mr. Kohn doesn't know any more than I do about what authority I'll have. The future will develop that." It certainly did.

Banister was walking into a very tough situation. The Police Department of New Orleans was notoriously corrupt, prompting the formation of a citizen's committee to investigate the city's government, led by former FBI agent Aaron Kohn. Indictments came now and then, and sometimes even convictions, but the frustration of the few honest cops was at an all time high. There was even an incident in November, 1954, where a policeman coming off the night shift put two bullets through the police station clock. The department simply said the officer "was deeply disturbed". Not long after that, the public was treated to the comic spectacle of a mini-riot in one station house, where the police were attacked by some arrested prostitutes with shoes and radios. Through all of this, Aaron Kohn and the citizen's committee made frequent announcements of police corruption by organized crime, "the racketeers". They believed Mayor deLesseps Morrison was sympathetic to organized crime, as well as most of the police department. With all these things going on, and reported almost daily in the town's newspapers, the public could not have had a very high opinion of the police and the hiring of Guy Banister was designed to improve the police department and alleviate public fears (not necessarily in that order). At first, it seemed to work.

An example, published in the New Orleans newspapers, of the corruption in the area involved several persons who were later to become important assassination conspiracy characters. On January 17, 1955, testimony in a bribery trial taking place in Baton Rouge implicated Carlos Marcello ("... notorious Gretna racketeer ..."). Even at this early date, Marcello was known even in the newspapers as a criminal character, while the FBI office in New Orleans was still taking the position that Marcello was just "a tomato salesman".

State Police Major Aaron Edgecombe had been working undercover in a bribery case when he was approached by Horace Perez, of 4446 Spain St., New Orleans. During the "sting", Perez told Edgecombe that he had attempted to get Marcello to bankroll his (Perez's) gambling operation at Luke and Terry's Club in Jefferson Parish, La. Perez was arrested after he made two \$500 payments to Edgecombe to warn him if his gambling joint was about to be raided by the State Police. The "go-between" for the bribe, according to sworn testimony, was John M. "Moose" Murrett of 3417 Iberville St., N.O., the brother of Charles F. "Dutz" Murrett, Lee Oswald's uncle. During the trial Maj. Edgecombe testified that "... he had seen Marcello, Perez and [John M.] Murrett together that night at a Thibodeaux restaurant." Perez stated he had attempted to get Marcello to finance the gambling operation, "... but that Marcello 'pulled out' after state police Supt. Francis C. Grevenberg suggested setting up a 'little Kefauver committee in Louisiana'.

In another bribery trial taking place in Baton Rouge (January 15, 1955, also the result of Maj. Edgecombe's undercover work), J. Earl Boteler, an Arabi cafe owner, had already pled guilty to public bribery. He was sentenced to five years in prison, and the hearing reported in the paper was in connection with a request by the defence for a reduction in Boteler's sentence due to his ill health. Boteler's defence attorney was G. Wray Gill, already well documented to be tied to Carlos Marcello, who placed on the stand Dr. Lucas A. Dileo, a physician from Chalmette (not to be confused with the respected doctor of the same name who practiced in downtown New Orleans in 1989). Dr. Dileo stated on the stand that Boteler had a heart condition and had been under his care for about two years. The next witness for the defence was Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta, Orleans Parish Coroner, who examined the 52 year old defendant at the request of the court and also found that Boteler had a heart ailment. "Both physicians expressed the opinion that confinement in

jail would endanger Boteler's health." The five year sentence for the gambler was reduced to five year's probation.

The interesting thing about Dr. Lucas A. Dileo is that his name is mentioned in connection with the House Select Committee on assassinations investigation of 1979, not in reference to the assassination of President Kennedy, but in the investigation of the New Orleans activities of James Earl Ray, who pled guilty to the murder of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING!

The FBI investigated Dr. Dileo (briefly) because he had been accused of meeting with Ray, one of Ray's friends, Charles Stein, Salvatore "Sam" DiPiazza, and Salvatore LaCharda at either the Town and Country Motel around December 17, 1967. Investigation by the House Select Committee on assassinations revealed that DiPiazza was a major gambler and bookmaker in the Marcello organization and LaCharda was a former probation officer in the St. Bernard Parish Sheriff's office who committed suicide three months after the King assassination.

Dr. Nicholas Chetta, of course, was coroner of New Orleans during the Garrison investigation, whose office performed the autopsies on Guy Banister and David Ferrie.

\*\*\*\*\*  
In my last article, I asked the question, "Who was Joseph A. Oster?" The reason I was interested is that Oster was listed as the secretary-treasurer of Guy Banister and Associates in 1960. Further research has uncovered some very interesting information. During the House Select Committee investigation of the Kennedy and King murders, the committee explored various allegations concerning James Earl Ray and a possible conspiracy to murder Dr. King involving organized crime in New Orleans. One of these allegations concerns Jules Ricco Kimble. A 1968 article published in the Toronto Star stated that Kimble was a possible conspirator with Ray in 1967. "Kimble, a member of the right-wing minutemen ... had

met with Ray in both Montreal and New Orleans." The House Select Committee "performed a thorough background check of Kimble." Who did they check with? (1) "... Files from the office of Jim Garrison, New Orleans district attorney in 1968..." and

(2) "... JOSEPH OSTER, A FORMER INVESTIGATOR FOR THE LOUISIANA LABOR MANAGEMENT COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, THE FBI AND THE CIA..." [emphasis added]. This puts another CIA man in the office of Guy Banister!

Additional research on Guy Banister has turned up more names associated with his activities in New Orleans. The City Directory for New Orleans for 1959 has the following listing:

Banister, Guy pres *The Herald* [resides] New Orleans, La.

Banister, Mary W. Mrs. v-pres *The Herald* [resides] New Orleans, La.

An ad in the same edition states:

#### ***The Herald***

Guy Banister, Pres-publisher  
Mary W. Banister, V-Pres  
Joseph A. Oster, Sec-Treas & Associate Publisher  
J.G. Brady, Jr., Editor  
Norman H. Lehare, Business Mgr  
Ken Weaver, Advertising Mgr  
Gus White, Jr., Mech Supt  
535 LaFayette, Gretna  
Telephone Forest 1-9139

From this it is plain that Banister was publishing a newspaper called *The Herald* in Gretna, La., (Marcello's home territory), with Oster again prominently involved. Given Oster and Banister's connection with the FBI and CIA, this raises the question, what was the theme and/or purpose of this paper? Who were these others connected to Banister's mysterious operations?

## CARLOS MARCELLO (1910-1993)

By Robert T. Johnson

Carlos Marcello, the short, stocky, reticent self described "tomato salesman" died in his home in Metairie, Louisiana on Tuesday, March 2, 1993 after a long illness. He was 83 years old. Although the exact cause of death wasn't announced, Mr. Marcello had suffered from Alzheimer's disease for several years.

Although he was never charged with the crime, Mr. Marcello was often referred to as one of the major people responsible for the death of John F. Kennedy. There are various books that detail his life and history in organized crime and suspicions of his involvement in the JFK assassination, but the one that stands out is Mafia Kingfish - by John H. Davis. This book is highly recommended by the JFK-AIC to give students of the assassination their most informative view of this reserved but most powerful man.

The following is a brief history of Mr. Marcello over the years:

1910 - Born Calogero Minecoi to Sicilian parents. Came to U.S. as an infant.

1930 - Imprisoned four years for car theft and planning a grocery store robbery.

1938 - Imprisoned for a year for selling marijuana to a federal agent.

1939 - Began movement into illegal gambling in Jefferson Parish, La.

1947 - Reportedly took over organized crime in New Orleans.

1951 - Repeatedly took fifth amendment before Kefauver Senate Hearings into organized crime.

1961 - Deported to Guatemala. Returned in two months.

1969 - Imprisoned six months for assaulting FBI agent.

1979 - Blakey of HSCA told of wiretap on Marcello.

1981 - Convicted in Federal Brilab investigation of offering bribes and separately conspiring to bribe a Federal judge.

1989 - Brilab conviction overturned; Marcello released from prison after serving six years.

### FROM THE ARCHIVES

We're reprinting two articles of importance pertaining to Carlos Marcello. The first pertains to Mr. Marcello's deportation to Guatemala which some scholars believe increased his hatred for the Kennedy brothers. The second briefly covers the HSCA learning of

## THE DAY ROBERT KENNEDY KIDNAPPED THE LOUISIANA GODFATHER...

By Mike Graugnard

*"Deportation is a drastic measure and at times equivalent of banishment or exile."*

*Costello v. Immigration Service*

In 1961, handbook operations alone in racketeer Carlos Marcello's home

parish of Jefferson had tripled over the previous year, to \$250,000.

In their efforts to halt gambling in Jefferson Parish, voters had already ousted two sheriffs closely allied to gambling interests. But in 1961, their most recent replacement Sheriff John "Jack" Fitzgerald was coming under suspicion himself for harboring illegal gambling establishments.

Nothing it seemed - not the U.S. Senate, the courts, the Justice Department, nor the polling booths - could clean up a parish like Jefferson. Nothing but the banishment of its most troublesome resident, Carlos Marcello.

Since 1954, when Marcello lost his hard fought Supreme Court battle against deportation, the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service had been trying to ship the gambling boss out of town and country. The government's case was based on a 1952 provision of the McCarran Act, which allowed deportation of any alien convicted on marijuana-related charges.

Court decrees had established that deportation should be considered punishment for civil, not criminal, misconduct. Hence, ex post facto objections again basing Marcello's deportation on a marijuana conviction handed down more than 12 years before the fact would not apply. Retroactive punishment, in other words, was just, the courts decided.

But the government's otherwise airtight case was complicated by another factor: where was the illegal alien to be sent?

Born of Sicilian parents in Tunis, Africa - then a part of the French government, Marcello's true citizenship was very much in doubt. France, unlike America, does not automatically grant citizenship to infants born on its soil. And even today, the Italian courts are litigating over Marcello's citizenship there. Neither France nor Italy has been eager to accept Marcello as a favorite son. And Marcello's attorneys have so far used that reluctance to effectively forestall their client's deportation.

On April 4, 1961 - when he left his Metairie home to appear before immigration authorities, as he had been ordered to do every three months - Carlos Marcello had no reason to expect his lawyers would not continue baffling their opponents. What the savvy alien could not have foreseen, however, was the possibility of his own kidnapping. At 12:30 p.m., as he entered the immigration offices at the Masonic Temple, Marcello was handcuffed by border patrolmen, handed papers showing his birthplace as San Jose Pilunam Guatemala, whisked to Moisant Airport, ushered aboard a waiting plane, and flown to Central America.

The Guatemala operations, orchestrated by the immigration service and ordered by the nation's chief law enforcement officer, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, were damned as nothing less than "Gestapo tactics" by Marcello's immigration attorney, Jack Wasserman.

Wasserman told the *Courier* last week, "I had personally considered suing (Kennedy and the immigration commissioner for damages). There's no question about it. They knew Marcello had not been born in Guatemala. And whether the term 'kidnapping' is descriptive or not, I'd call it that.

Only hours after he landed, however, Marcello had apparently grown quite used to his new surroundings. Situated comfortably in plush hotel quarters, Marcello informed increasingly confused newsmen that indeed he had been born in Guatemala, "in the month of March."

The key to that mysterious discrepancy lay with Carl Noll, alias "Mr. Franks," a man with a hefty record of criminal convictions with high Guatemalan officials. With enough cash, Noll convinced Marcello, he could easily buy citizenship papers in as poor a country as Guatemala. The papers would be kept in the wings, and brought out only in the event deportation seemed imminent.

As reporter David Chandler relates it, Noll flew to Guatemala, bribed

government officials at Marcello's directive - and after a tour of village churches scattered across the Guatemalan countryside - found just what he was looking for, a baptism record with a blank space in its 1910 sequence.

#### Contest to find forger

Here, Chandler's tale becomes even more colorful-with Noll holding a contest among natives of the village, picking as winner the Indian who could most closely imitate the handwriting inscribed in the baptism record, and paying the forger \$100 to write into the record the name "Caloger Minacore."

But U.S. agents apparently learned of the forged document before Marcello was ready to reveal it, and they used the forgery to ship him to Central America.

As Wasserman tells the story, however, once Noll arrived in Guatemala, he flagrantly misrepresented Marcello's instructions. Noll had been hired to buy nothing more than citizenship papers, not proof of birth there, said Wasserman. "He's the kind of guy who if you'd ask to do something, he'd do it the illegal way, even if there is a legal way." As Wasserman remembers the incident, the forgery was executed in a civil registry, not in the baptism records of a village church. Wasserman, who once visited "that Godforsaken, two-house" village himself, recalls that "they even gave Carlos a (fictitious) godfather, Rodolfo Batres."

Whichever story is more accurate, Chandler's or Wasserman's, the forged certificate shows that on June 2, 1910 Luigia Farrugia gave birth to one "Caloger Minacore" in the village of Palo Blanco, just outside San Jose, Piluna.

That the June 2 birthdate does not coincide with Marcello's claim that he was born there in March is no surprise. The Guatemalan travel permit U.S. Agents handed Marcello before dumping him there listed a birthday of February 6.

#### Best kidnapers

In any case, only days after his earlier statement to the Guatemalan press, Marcello made an about-face, claiming Tunis once again as his place of birth. He was the victim of a foul kidnapping, engineered by U.S. and Guatemalan officials, the real forgers of the birth certificate, Marcello told reporters. "That's what is was," Marcello stated. "They really kidnapped me. They are the best kidnapers in the world."

Whoever forged that document, U.S. officials certainly knew beforehand that Marcello's Guatemalan citizenship was fraudulent. According to Wasserman, the forged certificate somehow found its way from Guatemala to the offices of the Italian consul in New Orleans. Anxious for proof that Marcello was no Italian, the consul rushed the document to Rome, where it was handed over the Frankfurt's U.S. immigration director, who had flown to Rome to collect it.

From there the director flew with the paper to Washington. "Then he took it to Guatemala," claims Wasserman, and used it to obtain a re-entry permit for a man who had never been there.

While Wasserman - and the American Civil Liberties Union - were fighting Kennedy in the American Courts, Marcello's presence in Guatemala was about to stir up an international incident. His well-publicized visit to a local race track and his meeting with a Guatemalan slot machine-operator were enough to draw fire from local newspapers. But when Miguel Fuentes asked the American Society of Travel Agents, convening at the time in Guatemala City, whether legalized gambling might not increase his country's tourist trade, the Guatemalan Congress reacted in outrage. On May 4, government officials ended the crisis and flew Marcello and his aide, attorney Michael Maroun, to the border of El Salvador.

#### Bay of Pigs distracted

For days, the whereabouts of Marcello were unknown. It was the month

of the Bay of Pigs, so newspaper attention was turned to Cuba, away from the jungles of El Salvador. A month later, Marcello emerged from his Metairie home and surrendered to federal agents. The artful dodger was quickly slapped behind bars.

Once out of prison again, Marcello continued his successful fight against deportation. And Wasserman, who has represented Marcello for 22 years, is reasonably certain that Marcello will continue living in Metairie. "Marcello has formally renounced his Italian citizenship," Wasserman reminded the *Courier*. "And in Italy," where litigation continues over Marcello's citizenship, said Wasserman, "the courts move very slowly. It takes years to get anything done there."

As matters stand now, Wasserman is seeking, before Judge Jack Gordon's U.S. District Court, a review of the latest decision of the immigration board of appeals.

"Marcello is a fellow who had only a fifth-grade education," claims Wasserman the leading immigration lawyer in the country and a *cum laude* graduate of the Harvard Law School. "but he's got a lot of native intelligence and a lot of political savvy."

Wasserman's client has more than a fifth-graders knowledge of geography, too. How Marcello found his way through jungle and underbrush back home in New Orleans suburbs remains a mystery. One account follows him into Honduras, where he and Shreveport attorney Maroun, his companion journeyman, boarded a shrimping boat for the trip home.

But the only man to accompany Marcello on the long trek, Maroun, refused to recount the adventure for the *Courier*. "Carlos and I," Maroun said last week, "are looking to publish a book on all that. We're looking around for a ghost writer now. We been talking 'bout just that for years."

• ICONOCLAST Dallas, Texas  
October 22, 1976

## MAN SAYS MOBSTER ALLEGEDLY CITED JFK MURDER TIE . . .

*Newsday January 25, 1992*

**WASHINGTON** - In 1979, a few months after the House Select Committee on Assassinations had completed its work, its former chief counsel was told by a law enforcement source that the FBI had wiretaps on which a New Orleans mob leader talked about his role in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"My first reaction was, 'Hey why weren't we told this when the committee was in existence?'" Robert Blakey recalled Wednesday. "I was told by the FBI that the tapes were part of an existing federal undercover inquiry called Brilab, and they were off limits to us."

Wednesday, Mr. Blakey and the House committee's former chairman, Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, called on the Justice Department to move in court to have those tapes - which remain sealed in U.S. District Court in New Orleans - made public.

Also Wednesday, Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez, D-San Antonio, introduced a resolution to have all Select Committee files collected during its two-year investigation of the Kennedy assassination opened to the public. They are scheduled to be sealed until the next century.

Demands that records pertaining to the assassination be made public have grown since the movie JFK opening. In the movie, director Oliver Stone presents a case that Mr. Kennedy was killed by elements of the military-industrial complex and government agencies because he wanted to withdraw from Vietnam and end the Cold War.

While saying there was a probability that Mr. Kennedy was killed as part of a conspiracy, the House panel 13 years ago said that any conspiracy probably had organized crime roots.

Mr. Blakey said that a few months after the committee was disbanded, a law enforcement source told him of FBI tapes that quoted New Orleans mob boss Carlos Marcello as making remarks that the source said could be taken as self-incriminating. The source did not provide details, he said.

"I asked a contact to review the tapes," Mr. Blakey said, adding that, like so many avenues pursued during the committee's investigation, this one produced conflicting information. "The contact came back and said, 'I listened to them. It's not all that bad.' With the committee disbanded, there was nowhere to go."

*Distributed by Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service.*

Sources: Claude B. Slaton, *The Times-Picayune* - New Orleans, La., *Dallas Morning News*, *Newsday*, *Dallas Public Library*, *Iconoclast* - Dallas, Texas.

## "CASE FOR CONSPIRACY"

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## THE EXHUMATION AND REINTERMENT OF JFK

By William E. Kelly

**Imagine This:** While a sitting grand jury evaluates evidence of conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and considers exhuming his body for a proper autopsy, a military operation takes place.

In strict secrecy and under cover of darkness, the Arlington Memorial Bridge is closed by a U.S. Army road block. Reporters who take notice are refused passage, and one who tries is apprehended, but not before learning that Arlington National Cemetery is sealed under armed guard. Additional military units are called out for increased security and President John F. Kennedy's grave is cordoned off by a contingent of soldiers.

Under the illumination of bright, portable floodlights, the "eternal flame" is doused and a bulldozer digs up turf and dirt at the grave of President John F. Kennedy. Once the crypt is exposed, the crane of a tractor is lowered and attached to the cement container and the body of the 35th president of the United States is lifted into the air. Two photographers, one from the U.S. Army and the other from the Kennedy family snap pictures as the coffin and crypt are moved and then reinterred.

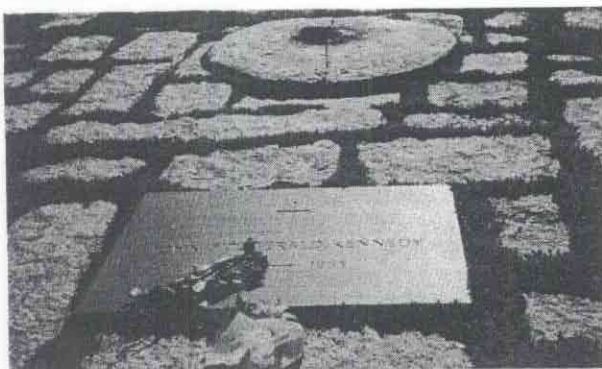
After landscaping is complete the next morning, the "eternal" flame is relit during a brief ceremony, the cemetery is then reopened to the public without any fanfare, and those who make the pilgrimage to the grave that morning are unaware that the president's body was dug up and reburied without any prior notice to the press or public.

Can you imagine that?

Well it already happened, on the night of March 14th and early morning

hours of March 15th, 1967. It was a military operation, conducted by the Army, using their standard operational procedures, beginning when the cemetery closed at 7 p.m., and concluded early the next morning when the landscaping was complete. After a short 20 minute ceremony, in which both the Kennedy family and President Johnson participated, the cemetery was reopened to the public.

Every minute of the event is fully documented, witnesses remember the moment, the media belatedly reported its occurrence, but the significance of the event has never been fully analyzed. There is no mention of an autopsy



among the recently released documents, nor any references to Jim Garrison's investigation in New Orleans, which was taking place at they very same time.

In addition, adding intrigue to an already mystifying series of circumstances, the official photographs, all 64 of them are missing, and it has never been adequately explained why the reinterment took place at all.

The story of the reinterment of President Kennedy is documented in official reports obtained through the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act by Ohio researcher Kenneth Formet.

The earliest dated document, a Memorandum for the Chief of Support Services, Department of the Army, dated August 3, 1966, notes: "Subject: Relocation of Kennedy Grave."

This memo, from Col. Albert H. Smith, Jr. Deputy Secretary of the General Staff, indicates "that work on a new

Kennedy grave site will be completed in late October or early November 1966... and recommends that any dedication or ceremony in connection with the completion of the new grave site be held... after Veterans Day and prior to the anniversary date of the death of President Kennedy."

On March 1, 1967, General Counsel Alfred B. Fitt sent a memo to the Secretary of the General Staff regarding "views about appropriate security arrangements in connection with President Kennedy's reinterment."

In a Memorandum For Record dated March 2, 1967, Lt. Col. GS James R. Mason, Acting Chief, Ceremonies and Special Events detailed the minutes of a meeting held in his office concerning the reinterment, which "is to take place during the month of March, 1967."

Attending were Col. Browning, Col. Marcus, Lt. Col. Wolaver, Mr. Metxler, Capt. Day, Lt. Col. Mason and Maj. Bloomfield.

They meet on the following assumptions:

"That the reinterment will take place sometime between March 1 and 15, 1967, that the actual reinterment will take place following the closing of Arlington National Cemetery to the general public (after 1730 hours), that no media, i.e., press, radio, television, or photographers will be allowed to view the reinterment, that the reinterment will be done on an informal basis with no ceremony, and that the commanding General, Military District of Washington (MDW), will be responsible for the security of the gravesite."

At that meeting they decided to order the security of Arlington National Cemetery prior to 1600 hours on the day of the reinterment, that the security will be with as little fanfare as possible so as not to attract undue public attention, that the general public will be clear of the cemetery prior to the establishment

of a security perimeter around the gravesite and that the MDW Command Post will be located at the Guard Post hut near the Kennedy gravesite.

This memo delineated responsibilities for the Arlington National Cemetery, the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Infantry, and the Provost Marshall. The Cemetery was responsible for the overall reinterment, coordination of engineers and to the Kennedy family and their representatives, clergy, etc. The Commanding Officer was to provide traffic control, security of the entire area, and "be prepared to turn over to the Provost Marshall or Park Police any unauthorized person entering the restricted area." This officer was also to provide escort vehicles for authorized personnel, to maintain a fifty-man troop reserve that could be committed on a short notice, and to provide additional support for the Project Engineer, if needed.

The Provost Marshall was to coordinate the clearing of the cemetery, provide a mobile patrol to assist in the security and to provide a military police car with a radio at the Command Post.

The general guidelines were established: "Only key personnel should be briefed prior to notification to implement the security plan on the reinterment at the Kennedy gravesite, only those personnel that have a specific job will be allowed to remain in the area, and any official who arrives after the cemetery has been secured will be directed to the Memorial Gate...The Command Post will make the decision on granting permission for that individual to enter.

This memo also makes the following recommendations:

A. "... that official photographs be made of the reinterment. These photographs would provide a historical record that would be valuable to the national interest. The film should be classified and handled with utmost care.

B. ...that the reinterment be witnessed by disinterested persons outside the sphere of the Department of Defense or the government. This type of witness would serve to satisfy the American public that in fact the reinterment was made and any rumors to the contrary were null and void. A source of such witnesses would be a small pool of official press that could view the reinterment from the Ellipse on the Kennedy gravesite.

C. ...that if the reinterment is open to the press or to the general public that the security plan as outlined in this memorandum would be implemented with the general public remaining behind the outer perimeter and the press confined to a specific area within"

On March 4, 1967, the General Council wrote a handwritten letter noting that, "Secretary McNamara wants an hour by hour detailed schedule of how we expect to carry out the reinterment of President Kennedy... this schedule should cover not only the troop participation but also the actual reinterment and follow-up work by the contractor and cemetery personnel. He also wants to know exactly what the Catholic Chaplain will do, what words he will use, etc.... if out of a Catholic book, he wants a copy of the book with the proper pages marked."

Two days later, Maj. Gen. Curtis J. Herrick, responded with a detailed schedule that, "... represented the best time estimates of the events that will take place on the date of reinterment."

The schedule of events, President John F. Kennedy Reinterment, includes a time in military house, activities and lists those responsible for the activities.

At 1500 hours - An alert received from the Dept. of Army to implement plans on the reinterment of President Kennedy. All participants will be alerted.

1630 hours - Wilbert Gault Company crane, trucks, equipment and crew will be at the Kennedy gravesite and held in readiness in construction access corridor.

1700 hours - All gates in Arlington National Cemetery are secured to incoming traffic ... 1st Battalion, 3rd, Infantry will post traffic control points ... to assist in directing flow of the public out.

1075 - Troops arrive at an assembly area...and remain aboard transportation awaiting orders to establish a perimeter around the Kennedy gravesite.

1720 - The MDW - Military Dist. of Washington will establish a Command Post at the Guard House near the Kennedy gravesite. Radio communication will be established.

1725 - Troops will secure the immediate area surrounding the gravesite.

1730 - Arlington National Cemetery is secured of all unauthorized personnel. All gates are closed, troops secure the perimeter around the Kennedy gravesite and not allow unauthorized personnel to enter. An escort vehicle is position near the Command Post.

1745 - The security perimeter is established, the contractor will remove the white picket fence, the eternal flame apparatus, the chain, caps and the two granite headstones. All such accouterments will be turned over to the Superintendent of the Arlington National Cemetery to be secured in the Cemetery warehouse for delivery to the White House Curator for eventual disposition to the John F. Kennedy Library.

1815 - Backhoe tractor moves into position at the head of the temporary grave. Earth will be removed from the top of the President's vault... Four temporary floodlights are spotted near the gravesite for activation and use when darkness arrives.

1900 - Vault for President Kennedy is lifted and transferred to new gravesite.

1930 - Vault containing remains of infant son lifted and transferred to new gravesite.

2000 - Container (wooden) for infant daughter lifted and placed in selected concrete vault and transferred to new gravesite.

2030 - Chaplain Lt. Col. John F. Glynn, Senior Catholic Chaplain, Fort

Meyer, will intone the traditional prayers of blessing in accordance with the ritual of the Catholic Church, . . . accompanied by the blessing the sprinkling with holy water.

Vaults are backfilled with sand, troops are released from security perimeter, and security for the remainder of the night provided by Park Police and Provost Marshal. A small military detachment located at the gravesite will remain throughout the night to offer additional security.

2100 - Landscaping of old gravesite, temporary floodlights removed from site as daylight breaks, final last minute grooming and hosing of stonework on areas to be opening to the public.

0800 - Arlington National Cemetery is opened to the public.

On March 7, 1967, General Counsel Fitt responded to the schedule, saying, "I want to be assured that the vehicles mentioned at 1630 of the scheduled do not bear identifying markings... and an Army photographer should be present and active from 1700 until the event is complete. One set of prints only is to be made, and all prints and negatives should be delivered to me the following day in a sealed package, together with a signed statement by a general officer naming every person who has had access to same and conveying his personal assurance that no prints or negatives of the event, other than those in the sealed package, are in existence."

The Duty Officer's Log for the Headquarters, Military District of Washington, Ceremonies and Special Events Section, was activated at 1500 hours on March 14, 1967. At 1520 Col. Reed called to implement the plan for reinterment of President John F. Kennedy and an alert was put out. The operations NCO reported to the gravesite, the Wilbert Vault Company crane, trucks and equipment reported, and the Arlington National Cemetery was closed on schedule.

At 1802 the Eternal Flame on temporary gravesite was put out, Secretary McNamara and Sen. Robert Kennedy

arrive shortly thereafter and a backhoe began to remove earth from the gravesite. At 1826 Major Stoughton of the Army Photographic Agency entered the Memorial Gate at the invitation of Sen. Kennedy and he "took pictures for the Kennedy family."

At 1827 McNamara and Kennedy requested a private ceremony for the Kennedy family to be held at 0700 the following morning. At 1845 the crane moved into position, was attached to the Kennedy son's and that was moved to the new grave.

At 1907, after Maj. Gilbert Mitchell was briefed on the ceremony for the Kennedy family, Sen. Ed. Kennedy, Cardinal Cushing and Father McGuire arrived and were briefed. At 1925, the Kennedy daughter's casket removed and placed in a vault and the new grave for the daughter was enlarged.

At 2010 hours, the crane was attached to President Kennedy's vault. McNamara departed the gravesite at 2015, one minute before the crane moved Kennedy's vault. It was lowered into the new vault at 2020. The crane then moved the daughter's vault to its new grave. At 2028 Cardinal Cushing gave prayers over the three graves and was briefed on the ceremony for the Kennedy family. At 2034 President Kennedy's grave was covered with earth and the Kennedy brothers departed the gravesite.

Work continued on the gravesite as scheduled, with Sen. Robert Kennedy, his wife and Mr. Warren Billings arrived at the gravesite at 2310. At 2320 Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Mellon arrived at the gravesite. All the Kennedy family and guests departed the scene by 2340.

At 0210 in the morning, it was reported that, "a Washington Post reporter had gained access to the gravesite" and additional guards were requested. At 0635 the U.S. Army Band arrived, was briefed and placed in position. The Kennedy family arrived in a group at 0640 and at 0645 the Secret Service arrived and requested that no notification be given of any kind of the impending

arrival of the President, who arrived at 0657.

A private memorial service was conducted from 0700 until 0715, which included a prayer service by Cardinal Cushing. "Be at peace, dear Jack, with your tiny infants by your side, until we all meet again above this hill and beyond the stars May the good Lord grant you eternal rest and left perpetual light shine upon you and yours."

The Memorandum for the Record, an afteraction report on the reinterment of President Kennedy notes that the Army Band performed three songs, "The Navy Hymn," "The Boys of Wexford" and the "National Anthem."

This memo also reported: "Numerous dignitaries having a special interest in the reinterment were present during the actual movement of the bodies and this critical operation was accomplished without incident.. and the entire operation was carried out with little noise, confusion or delay. The anticipated schedule of events was closely followed and each occurrence was met within a few minutes. The only major change in schedule was that the children's containers were moved to the new grave first... Mrs. Kennedy indicated through Mrs. Mellon to Lt. Col. Charles, the Project Engineer, that she was very pleased with the permanent grave and with the memorial service held at 0700 hours on 15 March 1967." - Lt. Col. James R. Mason.

The Kennedy family departed the gravesite by 0730 and the security perimeter and troop details dismissed at 0732. The log was closed at 0753.

The next day the New York Times reported: "Bodies of Kennedy, Children Are Moved To Permanent Grave. UPI WASHINGTON. MARCH 14. The bodies of President Kennedy and his two dead children were quietly moved about 20 feet to their permanent grave at Arlington National Cemetery late tonight. Under cover of darkness and without word to the public, workman raised the coffins from their previous temporary site and reburied them a short distance downhill in the center of the still

unfinished memorial to the slain President."

Among the documents obtained by Kenneth Formet is a certificate dated March 14, 1967 from Maj. Curtis J. Merrick who reported that, "48 Polaroid prints were made and the same number of negatives processed for permanent use." He further certified that only four other officers had handled or had access to the prints, and that, "no prints or photographs, taken by the MDW photographic representative during the Kennedy reinterment, are in existence."

On March 15, 1967, General Counsel Alfred B. Fitt signed a receipt for a "sealed package from LTC. Maurice G. Shahrabani, Deputy Information Officer, MDW, and Photo Control Officer, on the event of the reinterment at the Kennedy gravesite on 14 March 1967."

Shahrabani certified in the same document that the package contained 48 Polaroid prints and negatives of the reinterment, "and to the best of my knowledge there are no other prints or negatives in existence of the pictures taken by the MDW photographic representative."

In response to Formet's FOIA request for the 48 Polaroid prints and negatives, Milton H. Hamilton, the administrative assistant to the Secretary of the Army wrote, "After making a good faith effort and conducting a thorough search of our records using methods which can be reasonably be expected to produce the information requested, we have found no records which are responsive to your request. We believe that the requested records may have been transferred at some time to the National Archives and accordingly, we are also referring your request to that office for appropriate action. This "no records" finding is an initial denial of your request."

The National Archives wrote to Formet that, "The records in question are now at the Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48109."

The Gerald Ford Library responded: "A search of the MDW records failed to

locate the 48 photographs taken at the reinterment ceremony, or any clue as to their location."

Kenneth Formet tracked down and talked with Peter Garfield, who also took photographs of the reinterment that night. "He's a very polite man. He took photos for the government and has no copies," Formet said, "and the negatives were washed, dried, and put into an ammo type box. A general signed a receipt for it and he was told verbally that they would go into the archives, but he didn't know which archives."

While the search continues for the missing photos, there remains the question of why the reinterment took place at all and why a proper, nonmilitary autopsy was not conducted when the grave was opened and the body moved?

Medford Evans, in the October 15, 1975 issue of *The Review of the NEWS*, wrote, "One school of thought assumes that no explanation was required. First a temporary grave, then a permanent grave? So what? John C. Warnecke was commissioned to design a permanent memorial...(and ) it was generally thought that the original grave was permanent... It seems strange that a grave-stone should have been designed which required moving the grave. And.. the fact that the coffins were moved only twenty feet increases the difficulty of understanding why they were moved at all... I do reject the contention that the matter was "private," it was of public interest in the fullest sense of the phrase, just as the first burial was. Thus the degree of secrecy is not reassuring."

As Evans points out, "the body of John F. Kennedy was taken out of the ground two weeks after New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison arrested Clay Shaw on charges of complicity in the assassination of President Kennedy ... (and) the key to the mystery is in the Bethesda autopsy, which is prima facie suspect..."

"That would have been the perfect time to do another autopsy," reasons Formet, "I would like to see the photographs, but they've been giving me the runaround."



## ZAPRUDER AIDE MARILYN SITZMAN DIES

Marilyn Sitzman, former Secretary to the man famous for his filming of President John F. Kennedy's assassination, died of cancer August 11, 1993 in her Mesquite, Texas home. She was 53.

The Layfayette, Colorado native was secretary to Abraham Zapruder, noted for filming the assassination. Ms. Sitzman witnessed the assassination and helped Mr. Zapruder in his filming. The coverage was broadcast worldwide.

She attended the University of Colorado in Boulder before moving to Dallas in 1957.

(Editors Note: Ms. Sitzman was a frequent visitor and personal friend to the JFK-AJC the last two years of her life. In the next issue of *Dateline: Dallas*, Larry Howard will detail her life and give more insight on Ms. Sitzman's eyewitness account.)

Let us take our stand here  
in this assembly of nations.  
And let us see if we, in our  
own time, can move the world  
to a just and lasting peace.

JFK 1963

## ALL ALONG THERE HAS BEEN 4:

THE WARREN COMMISSION  
ONLY WANTED YOU & I  
TO KNOW OF 1

By: J.W. Hughes

Having just completed a book on the Kennedy Assassination, called "Square Peg for A Round Hole," I was interested in finding any videos available containing interviews of people that had witnessed the Kennedy Assassination for some follow-up research. Robert Johnson of the Kennedy Archives in Dallas put me in touch with Mark Oakes, a long time researcher.

I called Mark and found that he has quite a few interviews available on video. Mark told me he had one that included Henry Wade, the former D.A. of Dallas.

Off went my check to Mark and within 3 days of receipt, I was sitting in front of my TV watching the video. When it came to the Wade interview, I repeatedly had to stop and back up to review some critical areas. Then BOOM! He dropped a bomb. Now to most researchers, it may not have been a bomb but to me, it may as well have been a nuclear explosion.

In 1964 I cross trained from the Missile Field on the Air Force into the Intelligence Field and became a photo interpreter. While in tech school, I had an instructor that at the time was quite knowledgeable about the Kennedy Assassination. One day in class we were talking and he told me the story of a Texas State Trooper that had been present and assisted in removing John Connally from the vehicle upon their arrival at Parkland. As they lifted Connally up to place him on the gurney, a deformed bullet fell from his trouser leg. This was the leg that has sustained the wound.

The Trooper picked up the bullet and after they wheeled Connally into the Emergency Room, he gave the bullet to the nurse. End of story as heard in 1964.

This, like I said was 1964 and the magic bullet story was the "Official" version. Being just 24 years old I absolutely could not believe that my country would ever lie to me. So I simply tied it to the CE399 Magic Bullet story and forgot about it for years.

In 1976 I managed to read Penn Jones, Jr.'s "Forgive My Grief" series and my interest began to blossom. I had difficulty reading because of a dyslexia problem. It takes me longer to read than most people consequently, if I didn't have to read, I wouldn't. I had to return the books to the library and renew them 2 more times to complete the 4 books he had written. In this series of books, I came across the story of the State Trooper finding the bullet as they moved Connally. My interest was now "locked in" due to the story I heard some 12 years earlier. Now I had to look further. Penn Jones Jr. led me to believe that my government had lied to me. I still rejected that idea in 1976.

My mind immediately became curious as to whether or not this was indeed the bullet CE399. Back to the library and I checked out the "one ton book" the Warren Report. This is the "Official Document" of my government and would tell me the truth.

Again, my reading problem caused me to have to check out this book 7 times to finally get through it. Now, I was totally confused. Someone was lying and my heart told me it was the government but my mind and my dedication to my country told me I was wrong in feeling that way. So I went back to the library and checked out the book again and again and again until I had read it the second time. When I closed the book on the second reading, I was scared because Penn Jones Jr.'s information and the Warren Report didn't fit.

Just so happened that during my reading of the Warren Report, I saw the Zapruder film for the first time. I'm not an engineer, but my investigative abilities as a Police Officer and my prior photo interpreter background convinced me beyond a doubt that there was a major problem with the Warren Report.

My thirst for facts about the Kennedy Assassination became a conscious part of my daily life. I was a State Traffic Officer with the California Highway Patrol and my profession had taught me how to look at an accident or a criminal investigation through the use of an outline. I started one on the Kennedy Assassination.

As I would read information about the Assassination, small bits and pieces began to fall out of every book, article, interview video I put my hands on. I began to collect these bits and pieces and they have formed the independent criminal investigation I have done on the Kennedy Assassination, hence my book, "Square Peg for a Round Hole."

Back to the bullets. . . 1964 I heard the story of the State Trooper observing a bullet fall from the pant leg of Connally. He picked it up and gave it to the head nurse. Time element was slightly before 1:00 p.m. This is the last we hear or see of this bullet. (Until 1993.)

1976 I read about Tomlinson finding a bullet that fell off of a gurney thought to be the one used for Connally. He picked it up and gave it to his supervisor O.P. Wright who gave it to Special Agent Johnson. This was prior to 2:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963. Johnson returned to Washington with Kennedy on Air Force 1. The bullet given him by Wright was in Agent Johnson's pocket.

1993, I viewed a taped interview of Henry Wade, Dallas D.A. He stated that he showed up at the hospital at about 4:00 p.m. November 22, 1963 to visit his friend Governor Connally. The head nurse tried to give Wade the bullet given

So let us not be blind to our differences, but let us also direct attention to our common interest and to the means by which those differences can be resolved. And if we can not end now our differences, at least we can make the world safe for diversity. For, in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future and we are all mortal.

JFK 1963

her by the State Trooper, Wade said that she should give it to the police.

1993, Factual evidence written in the Warren Report: On the evening of November 22, 1963, Andrews AFB, Agent Johnson arrived with Kennedy's body and he gave the bullet he had received from O.P. Wright to his boss Supv. Agent Rowley. Rowley gave the bullet to FBI Lab Technician Robert Frazier. Then, Rowley notified Bethesda that a bullet had been found in Dallas and was now in the hands of the FBI Lab in Virginia for investigation. Humes was notified at this time.

1993, Factual Evidence not written in the Warren Report: On the evening of November 22, 1963, shortly after the X-ray phase of the Kennedy autopsy began, the body was lifted so that they can place an X-ray plate underneath. A badly deformed bullet fell from his back. It was picked up by then Captain Osborne and witnessed by enlisted man Custer the X-ray technician standing next to Osborne. Custer observed the bullet, he observed Osborne give it to Humes and he observed Humes give it to Agents Siebert and Oneal in the autopsy room. They called it a "missile" and signed a receipt for it. This missile has disappeared. And supposedly so had the signed receipt.

Some years later, Harold Weisberg, an assassination researcher and Author of "Whitewash" series, sued the Federal Government under the Freedom of Information Act and obtained some records. Along with these records that Harold received was a "receipt for a Missile" signed by Siebert and Oneal.

Harold asked to see the missile. The Archives said it didn't exist. And there stood Harold Weisberg with a signed receipt in hand. Oops!!!

So now after all these years, Mark Oakes provided me with a tape where District Attorney Henry Wade confirmed the existence of yet another bullet. But it doesn't end here.

Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Wright testified before the Warren Hearings in

Washington that the "missile" CE399 as shown them in their interview, was not that of the bullet they had given Agent Johnson. They both testified that the bullet they had given Agent Johnson had a much sharper point on it than the bullet CE399 being shown them. Oops!!!

All of the information you have just read is nothing new. Especially to the members of the Warren Commission. They knew this information in 1964 and those involved and still alive today have known this information for 29 years. But, history has recorded that they totally ignored all the factual evidence that did not fall into the preconceived mold. 1 shooter 3 shots, two hit and one missed. "The public must be convinced that Oswald was the lone assassin."

Let's recap what you have just read:

November 22, 1963. Parkland hospital approximately 1:00 p.m. Connally and Kennedy arrive at the hospital. Connally is removed first. As they remove him, a deformed bullet fell from his pant leg. The injured leg. The bullet is picked up by a State Trooper and given to the head nurse. **Bullet #1.**

November 22, 1963. Parkland Hospital approximately 2:00 p.m. A bullet was found by the gurney presumably used for Connally by Mr. Tomlinson. He gave it to his supervisor O.P. Wright. Wright gave it to Agent Johnson. Johnson puts it in his pocket and returned to Andrews AFB with Kennedy's body. Johnson gives it to his supervisor Rowley, Rowley gives it to FBI lab tech Frazier. **Bullet #2.**

November 22, 1963. Bethesda morgue approximately 8:00 p.m. X-ray procedures begin before the actual autopsy starts. The body is lifted to place an x-ray plate under it and a deformed bullet falls from the upper back area of Kennedy's body. **Bullet #3.**

Mid year 1964. Washington D.C. hearing room. Testimony of Tomlinson and Wright. The magic bullet CE399 is

shown to them and they state, under oath, that the bullet is not the bullet they gave to Agent Johnson on November 22, 1963. Reference now to **Bullet #4.**

This is just one example of the many bits and pieces of information that make up my book "Square Peg for a Round Hole." Soon to be published.

In my opinion, the Warren Report is a **Document Conceived to Deceive.** Those responsible for its creation should be prosecuted for may deceptions least of which is a violation of the public trust placed in them.

I would like to commend Larry Howard and Robert Johnson for the fine dedicated work they perform at the archives in Dallas. It is this type of dedication and help that inspires researchers to stay with it and not give up. Thanks again guys.

## A DAY IN THE LIFE

Jim Bishop

About twice a week the President and Mrs. Kennedy have personal friends in to visit, sometimes for dinner and the evening. There are never more than two or three couples, and it is never formal. Two nights earlier they had friends stop by, and after dinner had a private showing of *Lawrence of Arabia* in the White House theater.

There are a dozens of televisions in the rooms around the White House, but the president and Mrs. Kennedy seldom watch TV. Neither are the children addicted to it. On rainy afternoons, for example, Mrs. Kennedy often takes both children downstairs to the little theater and has a projectionist put on animate cartoons on. She sits and watches with them.

When the President gets back to his office, he phones Mrs. Kennedy to tell her about the eye doctor. He doesn't want the word to reach her through a secretary or clerk. He tells her that nothing untoward was found except a little eye fatigue. He will call later, when he is ready to leave the office for the swimming pool.

## WHAT DID MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD KNOW & WHEN DID SHE KNOW IT?



By Hal Verb

For three long days in February, 1964, Lee Harvey Oswald's mother, Marguerite Oswald, testified before the Warren Commission which eventually concluded that Oswald was the "lone" assassin and there was no conspiracy involved in the murder of President John F. Kennedy.

Although she was not a material witness to the crime itself Mrs. Oswald's appearance before the Commission ranked fourth in terms of length of testimony. Only Ruth Paine, Mrs. Oswald's son, Robert Oswald, and Ruby's roommate, George Senator, outpaced Mrs. Oswald's performance.

One may well raise the question: why would the Warren Commission and its staff spend such a considerable amount of time interviewing someone with no firsthand knowledge of the assassination? Apart from the rather obvious fact that Mrs. Oswald was, indeed, the mother of the accused assassin and therefore she could, perhaps, supply details about her son's personality that would fit into the "lone nut" scenario ("tendency toward violence"; capacity for criminal behavior", etc.) there would appear to be little else that the Commission would gain from Mrs. Oswald. The Commission was well aware of the fact that she had maintained her son's

innocence and had expressed her doubts in interviews, articles and even public appearances so why the inordinate fuss by the Commission over her testimony?

I would suggest that there were two compelling reasons for the Commission's interest: first, there was Mrs. Oswald's persistent belief that her son, Lee, was an agent of the U.S. government and second, and perhaps more importantly, her repeated statements that a "high level" conspiracy killed the President and her "suspicions" at to precisely who was behind this conspiracy.

As to the first of these reasons many researchers are aware of this and have examined in great detail not only her claims but the claims of others as to Oswald's possible government agency connections. Many books, articles, television shows and talks have swirled around this claim and the jury is still out on Oswald's still elusive connections.

But on the second reason: Mrs. Oswald's knowledge of a high level conspiracy virtually nothing has been written to this writer's knowledge and I have read virtually all of the assassination literature to date. Perhaps it is that after reading Mrs. Oswald's testimony running some 139 pages one might conclude that she comes out sounding like a "screwball" much in the manner of the ordeal the Warren Commission suffered through when it heard Helen Markham's account of Dallas policeman Tippit's murder that was riddled with inconsistencies.

The fact is that during Mrs. Oswald's testimony she virtually named two Secret Service men, Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine as being part of "the conspiracy" and it is pretty apparent from reading the testimony that the Commission was probably quite exasperated with her refusal to name the members of the "high level" conspiracy.

Examples of her reluctance popped up almost from the start of her testimony. On page 129 in Volume I of the Warren Commission Volumes we find

Mrs. Oswald saying, "I am liable to name some very important people". And on page 188 Mrs. Oswald states: "...this could be the party involved in the assassination of the President-the high officials I am speaking of. I cannot pin it down to one sentence, gentlemen."

A few pages later the Warren Commission general counsel, J. Lee Rankin, obviously frustrated continues his interrogation of Mrs. Oswald imploring her once again:

"What about the high official now. Can you tell us who that was?"

Mrs. Oswald: "No sir. I wish I did know. I have my own idea about that. (My underlining-not underlined in the Warren Commission Volume). I would rather not-because it is a high official-I would rather not give a name. But I have my very strong suspicions as to the official who he might be." (My underlining-not underlined in the Warren Commission Volume).

As far as the testimony of Mrs. Oswald on the "conspiracy" she claims which occurred there appears to be no further comments by her (or other witnesses) in the volumes itself.

There is, however, one intriguing insertion that does appear in the volumes which may well pertain to her conspiratorial claims. On pages 444-445 of Volume XXIII listed as Commission Exhibit 1806 a Secret Service Report details the difficulties that agency had in trying to secure a "tape recording" Mrs. Oswald claims she made the contents of which she would not divulge.

According to the report, "Mrs. Oswald said that the recording had been copied and that it was in the hands of the authorities, however, she would not identify who she was talking about when she said authorities."

The Secret Service never did obtain the tape and so far as is known no one else has or, at least, there is no mention of the tape's existence in any of the literature on the assassination that I am aware of.

Assuming that this tape does exist where is it and who has possession of it? Possibly Mrs. Oswald's son, Robert, or whoever handled Mrs. Oswald's estate or legal and financial affairs may know or provide clues since we cannot question Mrs. Oswald herself (she died in 1981).

Again, assuming that the tape recording exists what might it contain?

Most likely it would contain the name (or names) of the individuals Mrs. Oswald was convinced framed her son and therefore carried out a successful conspiracy which has yet to be uncovered. The tape would probably not contain any information about her son as an agent of the U.S. government since she made no secret of her beliefs on this score and publicly expressed her doubts. Indeed, as far back as early 1961 -almost three years before the assassination- Mrs. Oswald raised the issue with the State Department on this thorny question and thus was the first person historically to register her beliefs. Recall also, that when Mrs. Oswald once remarked to her son, Lee, that she was going to write a book about him he vehemently opposed any such proposal.

Mrs. Oswald offered further clues as to whom she believed was behind the conspiracy a little over three years after her appearance before the Warren Commission. In an article which was featured in "Lady's Circle" magazine, June 1967, under the title: "I know who framed my son!" with the subtitle: "An Amazing Interview with Mrs. Oswald", she went even further than she did with her Warren Commission testimony.

Queried by radio talk show host, Alan Burke, Mrs. Oswald presented the following:

Alan Burke: "...It seems to me, Mrs. Oswald, that if you did reveal the man that you think framed your son you would vindicate your son completely."

Mrs. Oswald: "It's not as simple as that, and I might say to you that I did drop his name before the Commission

members. They immediately recognized him."

Alan Burke: "What was their reaction to it?"

Mrs. Oswald: "I'm going to say no comment in all seriousness..."

(Note: Before continuing with the exchange between Burke and Mrs. Oswald, it should be duly recorded that there is no evidence to be found in the testimony of Mrs. Oswald before the Warren Commission that she gave that body the name or names of the conspirator or conspirators. On the other hand, as indicated above, she did state that she "dropped" a name before the Commission members so one must be careful in totally dismissing her charges as being merely the figment of her wild imagination).

The exchange between Burke and Mrs. Oswald continued:

Alan Burke: "You say it's a man."

Mrs. Oswald: "Yes, it's a man."

Alan Burke: "Is he an American?"

Mrs. Oswald: "Yes, he is an American."

Alan Burke: "Is this man a Texan?"

Mrs. Oswald: "He was a Texan."

Alan Burke: "He was a Texan?..."

Elsewhere in this revealing interview, Mrs. Oswald, in response to a query by Burke, says: "...This man was suspect from the very beginning, for a very, very good reason."

That the Warren Commission never fully or thoroughly explored the possibility of Oswald's apparent government connections with the intensity and conviction in finding Oswald's guilt is accepted by virtually all of the research

community but there is no record whatever that the Warren Commission (or for that matter, the House Select Committee on Assassinations) pursued Mrs. Oswald's admittedly dubious claim that she knew who was involved in a conspiracy to assassinate the President and frame and kill Mrs. Oswald's son.

Of course it is easy to dismiss Mrs. Oswald's claims as to her "knowledge" of a "conspiracy" and throughout her life she was faced with ridicule for defending her son's innocence and her claims that she "knew" who was behind the conspiracy but there have been enough clues provided by Mrs. Oswald in her testimony before the Warren Commission, her numerous public appearances and statements, this article (and others), that any careful and diligent researcher should have no trouble in naming who Mrs. Oswald believed the conspirator was. To some the answer may be obvious and to others not quite so obvious.

As a note of caution before undertaking this quest I should point out that in one other instance when Mrs. Oswald made a reference to the individual behind the conspiracy she pointed out the person she had in mind was one who avoided headlines as much as possible. This could possibly rule out a number of individuals who instantly come to mind. But recall Mrs. Oswald's previous comment that the individual was "suspect" and "for a very, very good reason."

As the philosopher Whitehead once wrote: "It takes a very unusual mind to see the obvious." If you think you know who the "obvious" is, and why, send me your thoughts on this. You can write me at: P.O. Box 421815, San Francisco, Ca. 94142-1815.

The effort to improve the conditions of man, however, is not a task for the few. It is the task of all nations, acting alone, acting in groups, acting in the United Nations; for the plague and pestilence, and the plunder and pollution, the hazards of nature and the hunger of children, are the forces of every nation. The earth, the sea and the air are the concern of every nation. And science, technology and education can be allies of every nation.

## REPORT ON THE 1993 MIDWEST SYM- POSIUM ON ASSAS- SINATION POLITICS

By: Frank DeBenedictis



"The assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King benefited the cause of war; and hurt the cause of peace." So said keynote speaker Carl Oglesby, as the Midwest Symposium on Assassination Politics opened up on the first day of April.

The symposium was held at the State of Illinois Center in Chicago from April 1-4, and concentrated on the assassination of three individuals, who deaths were followed by escalation's of the Vietnam War and a frustration of the civil rights movement. Emphasis at this event dwelled on several bold concepts of assassination politics, and included speakers with a broad spectrum of specialized experience in the political arena.

The emphasis on the politics of assassination was evident from the beginning, as Carl Oglesby talked about his growing awareness in the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and how his political consciousness was formed by the vents of the 1960's. He spoke about military escalation in Vietnam after the Kennedy assassination. Included in his analysis were the contrasting styles of President Kennedy and his successor

Lyndon Johnson in foreign policy implementation, as the assassinated president was of the opinion that the Vietnamese needed more self reliance in their war effort.

Oglesby continued talking about the awareness of the American public going to new levels during the Watergate scandal, and the administration of Jimmy Carter. He describes this as a turning point in modern American conspiracy consciousness. From this mid-seventies vantage point, the speaker went on the present political clime, as he expressed some optimism over the current administration's willingness to concede the validity of the assumptions of past investigations as to the idea of conspiracy. Vice President Al Gore who has stated his feelings that there was a conspiracy in Dealey Plaza was referred to.

Then the speaker cautioned the symposium. He told the attendees that this may be the last chance for a new investigation into the assassinations of JFK, MLK, and RFK. He expressed a guarded pessimism about this, in light of current economic problems. Carl ended the Keynote Address saying that, "With the Cold war over, let's ask for our democracy back." He saluted Oliver Stone and his movie JFK, and reprimanded the media for its inaccurate portrayal of assassination researchers, saying that the media would prefer Americans to think of researchers in the same light as people who trade baseball cards.

The symposium was officially under way. The panelists were large in number and many. Thursday was the first day, and Jim Lesar of the Assassination Archives and Research Center spoke about the Freedom of Information Act, and the possibilities of getting information related to the assassinations released. Paul Hoch, who was on the first panel, talked about an ongoing debate over medical and autopsy evidence. Dick Russell, a contributor to the *Village Voice*, talked about his exhaustive interviews with witnesses (he talked to over 200 people). John Judge, John Newman and Gus Russo talked about

getting files released from the military, especially as it related to the pre-JFK assassination Honolulu conference where Vietnam was discussed intensively.

Friday morning at the symposium was time for discussion about U.S. Intelligence. Gaeton Fonzi talked about his experiences with the Schweiker Committee, and his personal feeling that the committee should conduct a probe into anti-Castro activities. An ex-CIA contract agent, Robert Morrow spoke about the nature of contract agent work, and his involvement with the Cuban exile community and their anti-Castro activities in the early sixties. He also claimed to have heard of the Kennedy assassination several weeks before it happened.

Former FBI Agent Bill Turner concurred with Morrow's opinion about the Kennedy assassination's origins as they related to the anti-Castro Cubans. He talked about the problems arising when the Bay of Pigs invasion became too large to remain a covert operation. As a result, the veil of secrecy was lifted as hundreds of CIA agents became visible all over the South Florida area. All of the speakers were concerned about the changing nature of U.S. covert operations, and the resultant change in how the executive department of the government was forced to deal with this. One of the results was that the Kennedy's, both Jack and Bobby, implemented the training of exiles under the newly formed Operation Mongoose. More problems with covert activities resulted and caused heartfelt embarrassment among the Kennedys, and animosity by Cuban exiles towards the famous brotherhood when the FBI began a crack-down. American intelligence had some real problems.

Anthony Summers spoke about some of the ideas of secrecy and intelligence in his new best selling book, *Official and Confidential: The Secret Life of J. Edgar Hoover*. In this book, Hoover is portrayed by some of his associates as having many relationships with homosexuals. Summers has managed to shock many Americans with the

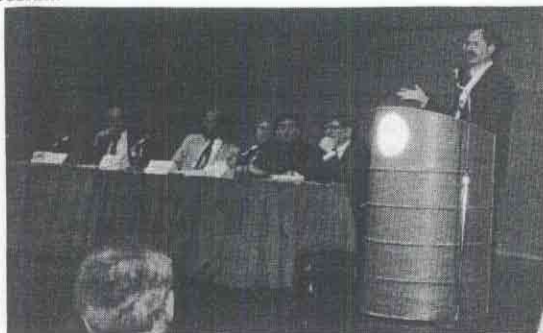
revelations in this book, but at the symposium he manages to induce even more shock in the research community by saying that if he told the public everything he knew, it would cause disruption in the political system. Friday night is winding down. It is now approximately 9:00 p.m., and Oliver Stone drops by.

The director of JFK automatically gets the attention of the symposium members. He passes up the opportunity to speak up front. Instead he stays in the back and shakes hands. I am the second person to greet him. Stone tells the attendees that he had a lot of respect for the people who take up the cause of researching political assassinations. He then thanks all the people who helped him put his movie together. Many of his consultants are in attendance. Jane Rusconi is here. So is John Newman, Gus Russo and many others. I would have like to see Stone stay longer, so I could tell him that one of my favorite researchers is the fictional Susie Cox in JFK. I wanted to ask him how he arrived at that particular character. But everybody has something to ask him. Maybe some other time. Saturday is almost here. All of the next days conference activities turn out to be mind benders. They, and Oliver Stone's appearance, make the trip to Chicago worthwhile.

The much talked about Saturday session on medical evidence is about to start. Pro-Warren Report doctors on one side and critics of the commission on the other. George Lundberg, M.D., one of the representatives of the Journal of the American Medical Association, was the most prominent of the speakers. Joining him were John Lattimer M.D., Marc Micozzi M.D., and Michael West, D.D.S. On the other side of the stage were Roger Feinman J.D., Wallace Milam, David Lifton, and Cyril Wecht M.D., and J.D.

In the State of Illinois Center auditorium there were several security

guards standing near the front of the stage. Those attending were asked to let both sides of the debate express their views. Some did this eloquently and forcefully, others had an appeal that was more emotional. Dr. Cyril Wecht was the last speaker, and his speech covered all the bases. But the telling medical argument came with a film.



A film was shown of the Parkland Hospital staff being questioned about the location of the President's head wound. The film was most revealing as every staff member questioned would lift their right hand and place it on the right side of the head, to the rear and above the temple. There was little in the way of difference in each persons account, as staff member after staff member pointed to virtually the same location in describing the wound.

Following the medical debate was a discussion on the public inquests made into the Kennedy and King assassinations. This discussion was another high point of the symposium. Former Warren Commission member Judge Burt Griffin and Ed Lopez of the House Select Committee gave interesting talks. Judge Griffin seems to be talking a more open ended and flexible position on the Warren Report than was taken by members in the past, although he still defended the report.

Phillip Melanson, Gacton Fonzi, and Robert Tannenbaum all spoke about the feasibility of new investigations and the release of documents in a poor economic climate. They gave reasons to feel both optimism and pessimism. The government is gradually releasing the 2

million files from the Warren Commission and the House Select Committee on Assassinations. Some suggest the possibility of hiring a special prosecutor. Some talk of Richard Sprague. But now attention turns to the next speaker. Ed Lopez is walking up to the microphone, and there is a cacophonous chatter in the audience. Then he gave one of the best talks of this affair.

First Ed Lopez spoke about the accomplishments of the house committee. He talked about the publications produced, the talented young people given the ability to hone and show their investigative techniques, and the new revelations brought out by the House Select Committee. One conclusion that the symposium found interesting was that Lee Oswald probably did not visit the Cuban or Soviet embassies while he visited Mexico City in September of 1963.

Lopez talked about his personal experiences with the committee pertaining to that part of the investigation dealing with the CIA. Before the investigation started, there were security arrangements made concerning the investigative procedure. Ed talked about CIA security safeguards such as the agency prohibiting him from bringing anything in or out of the room where he was reading documents. He also had to sign and put a seal on packaged records. In addition, everybody had a sign an agreement for a secrecy oath.

There was also political maneuvering related to the two year time limit of the committee's legal life span. Since the CIA knew the committee had a delimiting date, they conducted their side of the investigation with no apparent interest in expediting the documentation. Eddie Lopez told the audience about the meetings that the CIA and the select committee had together. Sessions of this sort could take six hours and end up covering only fourteen sentences of written material. The agency also had an agreement with the committee that they

could read the files, but had to tell the agency who they were going to investigate. So the conclusion among the members of the panel, who were former members of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, was that the committee left much to be desired in terms of what was accomplished.

Ed Lopez finished his talk by outlining a future direction for the nation to take. He started by calling for a special prosecutor, and stipulated that the case should be handled like a homicide investigation. Lopez called for a large staff, a travel budget, powers for indictment of individuals, arrest powers, and no time restraints. He praised the old house committee for at least informing the public. But before leaving the podium, he left the symposium with several very down to earth questions to think about in the future;

1. Why was Langley headquarters not notified when Oswald made contacts in Mexico City?

2. Why were there no photos taken of Oswald entering the Cuban or Soviet embassies?

Ed Lopez wished the crowd good luck, and got a good hand.

Only one more event was scheduled before the later dinner and social event, and this was a photographic presentation by Jim Morningstar and Bob Groden on the Zapruder film, and their respective interpretations of it. Both zero in on various aspects of the film, the people in the background, the little girl on Elm Street, and the position of JFK's head before the fatal bullet struck. Closeups reveal what appears to be a vapor trail just miniseconds before the fatal shots struck. But the vapor trails appears to be a lock of the President's hair. More debates and revelations come from this visual show. After this the banquet started.

On the first floor of the Bismarck Hotel there is a banquet room that you enter through sculptured archways. As

you look around, your thoughts reach back to a gilded age in Chicago history. The walls reach high, and have ornate artwork that is absent from many modern halls. The hall is also acoustically as beautiful as it is visually. After dinner the speakers, Dee Dee Smith, Reverend James Bevel, Robert Tannenbaum, and Josiah Thompson, provided a human element to this architectural majesty of another era.

Dee Dee Smith started out by reciting several poems on the slain leaders. James Bevel followed with an invocation to Martin Luther King. Both were eloquent, as was Bob Tannenbaum who talked about his angst at the system. Then it was Josiah Thompson's turn to speak.

"Tink" Thompson, a first generation critic of the Warren Report, talked about his first visit to Dealey Plaza while he was researching his book *Six Seconds in Dallas*. He wrote the landmark book and received critical acclaim for it. He then dropped out of the research community. Tink Thompson recently made a trek back to Dealey Plaza, and once again experienced its haunting imagery. He stood on the left side of Elm Street, the street where John F. Kennedy was gunned down, and looked up to the sixth floor of the Texas Schoolbook Depository. Then in the Texas sunshine he moved his head to the left and looked at the grassy knoll. He then stood there and thought about the assassination, and his past involvement in the investigation. While these thoughts were running through his mind, he then came back to the sunny Texas afternoon in the present day, and felt that somebody was smiling at him as he stood there in Dealey Plaza. His talk was finished and the symposium guests loved it. Tink Thompson made a rare appearance, but as a researcher of three decades, made a presentation that many in attendance could not yet experience. The dinner guests did share his feelings though. Their applause showed it.

The dinner was now over. The final activities would start on April 4th at

9:00 a.m. the next day, the 25th anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther King. Reverend Bevel talked about Dr. King in an impassioned manner. The talk by the Reverend is uplifting, and his speaking skills are considerable and full of passion. There was a small altercation between Reverend Bevel and a member of the crowd, but it did not last long and did not reflect on the event itself. The symposium was a success. Soon the last event would be underway, and the mood turned from impassioned to discursive. The talk was about planning future action.

Carl Oglesby spoke about the Assassination Information Bureau, a now defunct organization that he had formed in the seventies. He said that current organizations may someday may also become defunct. He talked about the need to discuss the possibility of creating new organizations.

Some people spoke about what courses of action to take. Special prosecutors, new investigations, and even letting the United Nations investigate the assassinations are brought up. Robert Johnson of the Assassination Information Center of Dallas and myself talk to the panel about the need for more input from Dallas researchers, as this is where the assassination originated. With the weather getting colder outside, and the time going by, the conference finished up.

I saw Carl Oglesby eating a dish of frozen yogurt, and asked him how he could do this with the temperature outside in the thirties. This is one of the side effects when one makes a late March trip to Chicago from Florida. I found his views on JFK enlightening both as a keynote speaker, and as one of the people wrapping up the event. Take it easy Carl, and thank you. Thanks also to symposium organizer Doug Carlson, Oliver Stone, John Newman, and everybody else for making this an informative event.

## STUDENT ESSAY EDUCATION IS THE KEY

By Michelle Allen

I was visiting with a friend of mine in Dallas one day and we really did not have anything to do so we decided to go to a movie. The movie "JFK" had just started showing at the cinema and luckily for me, my friend Roger wanted to see it again. If he had not wanted to see it again then I probably would never have realized the profound importance and significance of the contents brought forth in the movie. At this point I believed what my history had always said: "John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald." Little did I know, at this time, that this one movie would make an explosive impact in my life, completely turning it around.

The movie never seemed to be three hours long and when it was over I merely sat in my chair in utter amazement as tears flowed from my eyes. I was shocked at what I had just watched and heartbroken for Jackie Kennedy. There has never been a movie affect me the way "JFK" did. A spark was ignited in my heart that night in the theater and left to burn forever. Maybe it was the gruesome pictures of President Kennedy's head blasted open or maybe it was the determination of Jim Garrison that enticed me to learn more about the biggest lie that was ever told to the American public.

Within the next week or so I spoke with my college history teacher, and dear friend, about the events that took place in the movie. I had many questions and I wanted some answers, therefore I asked her to go and see the movie with me so she could maybe answer

some of those questions I had. Lucky for me she agreed to go and after the movie was over we sat in the parking lot, for what seemed to be an hour and a half or so, discussing what we had just observed. We agreed that Oliver Stone was impressive and very smart in making this movie so that Americans and people all over the world could better understand this tragic event that took place thirty years ago.

I hope that one day Oliver Stone, with the assistance of Larry Howard, will decide to make another movie dealing with more of the events that took place surrounding Jack Kennedy's death that the movie simply did not have time

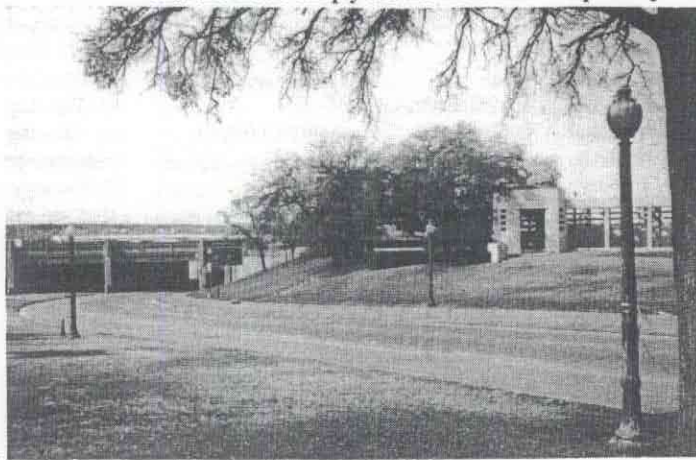


Photo: Harry Yardum

to bring out. It is my belief that the two men mentioned above have a great deal of knowledge and enthusiasm to contribute to the public about the assassination of our thirty-fifth president. As I drove home that night, the movie was so electrifying and intense for me that I realized that there was now a yearning for me to learn as much as I could about the occurrences prior to and after John Kennedy's death. The pain etched on Jacqueline Kennedy's face forever stays in my mind, just as the pain her husband felt forever stays in hers.

I truly support the "conspiracy" theory and not the "lone gunman" theory. There were so many people that disliked Kennedy because of the way he

handled things. These people realized that with him out of the way they could carry on and have the Vietnam War that they so desperately wanted - that Kennedy knew we could not win. President Kennedy once said: "It takes great courage to do what you think is right even though it may mean the end of your career and the dislike of your friends and neighbors." He loved his country dearly and did what he thought was right. After all he was only human and he took on the greatest challenge anyone could ask for.

Lee Harvey Oswald could not have fired three shots in precision time with complete accuracy. The FBI had their top sharp shooters attempt the three shots, which were fired in 5.6 seconds at Kennedy's motorcade, and none of them could match that time frame of 5.6 seconds. Their shots were recorded in about 6.5 seconds, so does that mean that all three shots could have come from three different assassins? One might ask how this could happen. Well to begin with there were too many witnesses that saw the flash of light and puff of smoke behind the fence. Something definitely occurred on the embankment that caused that many people to say they heard shots come from behind the fence. Others said they heard shots from another building, to the right of the depository. In recent information I have read that "an exercise was done by taking a team of "Rangers" through the Dallas storm sewer system. This sewer system runs under Dealey Plaza. This was done to show a possible assassin's den to the right front of President Kennedy and also a possible escape route for the assassins. "(Evans, Date-line Dallas) Oswald was merely used as a scapegoat. What was it that David Ferrie (Joe Pesci) said in the movie: "One man has to be sacrificed,"

unfortunately Oswald was that man. Nitrate tests performed on Oswald that day indicated that he had not fired a gun. That is a very good point that helped me in my going with the conspiracy theory as opposed to the lone gunman theory. To this day there is no conclusive evidence that proves Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President Kennedy.

We are very lucky to have the Zapruder film to study over and over, for as long as we need. It is an essential and vital part of evidence, however heartbreaking to watch, that everyone must see. It is proof that November 22 was the worst day our nation had seen. I too, feel much shame, just as Jim Garrison did that day. Shame for the trust that I put in my country so faithfully, just like many others did.

It is depressing to think that we put so much trust into our government and stand behind them most all the time and then realize that they were part of the conspiracy against Kennedy. If they can murder the leader of our nation, then cover it up and lie to the American public about that hideous crime, then we must ask ourselves this question: "What can we do, as a people, to fight for what is rightfully ours?" The remaining documents must be released and we must continue to fight until everything is released. We deserve the truth about Oswald, Ruby, the FBI, and CIA, Mafia and even Lyndon Johnson.

It is understood that Jack Kennedy was not perfect and that he had several faults, but one cannot always look at those things. One must be able to look at the good as well as the bad and if one did this one would see that Jack Kennedy loved his country immensely. He cared about the people of this nation, just as his brother Bobby Kennedy did and Martin Luther King did. These men were not afraid to fight for what they believed in, no matter who agreed or disagreed. Unfortunately it got them all murdered. Where would our nation be today if we were scaled from the richest nation to the poorest, if these three men had not made the efforts that they

did in trying to make our nation a great one, one that we could call free, one that would surpass all others in the years to come?

I feel a great need and desperate passion to educate myself as much as I possibly can in all aspects of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy's life, from the good to the bad. I am compelled to know him and feel his presence around me. We must keep his spirit alive and to do this we must first educate ourselves and then the public. It must be seen that a great injustice was done to Jacqueline, Caroline, and John Jr., and to the people of this nation thirty years ago.

Remember "EDUCATION" is the key word!!

Michelle Allen  
Trinity Valley Community College



## THE FIRST PRINCIPLES IN RESEARCHING THE JFK ASSASSINATION

By Dr. David R. Wrone

In the almost thirty years since President Kennedy has died a new generation of Americans now vigorously confronts the subject of his assassination and the failure of the official investigation. Among the youth of yet another rising generation every indication is they shall also be concerned with the question of his death and will join the ranks of those who do not believe the government on who killed President Kennedy, now almost 90% the population if opinion polls and common conversations are to be believed—and there seems no reason not to.

In recent years, however, it seems that the discussion over JFK's murder turns largely on the question of who

killed him and why? As a consequence public attention is focused intensely on what might be more appropriately called issues derived after the fact of the murder, however important they are, often to the neglect of what I would like to call first principles—the nuts and bolts of the assassination and its official investigation by the Warren Commission. Book after book, movie after video emerges with divergent theories and rival interpretations of certain events.

What I would like to suggest for the new generation and perhaps even a few of the old who have strayed a bit to wage their hard fought battles against the hosts, is that they turn to knowing the common facts of the assassination and get them down in clear and certain terms. This is precisely what must be done today.

For it is with a solid factual grounding that the public's knowledge of the assassination outrage and government falsification of our history will remain alive and will continue to give meaning and to provide strength to those who must in the future continue to wage the fight to right the wrong.

This is not an easy task, as everyone who has gone this bramble strewn route full well knows. It certainly is no way to gain popularity among many friends. It is though a solid way to keep the democratic ideal alive and the government's wretched crime and its shame always to the front.

All erstwhile serious students of the assassination facts must have a plan. Many of the first generation just fell into the subject and worked their way through it whatever way they could, often with great mistakes made, sometimes energies lost in wild goose chases, until finally a sense of order fell into place. So, begin, as they say, at the beginning.

Start with a careful, critical reading of the publications of the Warren Commission, whose doctrines still are held by officialdom as a species of holy writ. These comprise 27 printed volumes plus microfilm reels. The 912 page Warren Report distills the official dogma, the

absolute foundation of the defenders of the official findings and everyone must come to terms with it.

The Report looks awesome, but it was designed to be that way, daunting and thick. But with a plan one can easily tackle it, for much of it is diversionary and stuffed with the irrelevant in order for the government to flesh out their sham of an inquiry as imposing and authoritative. For example, you will find in the Report such tidbits as President John Q. Adams liked to skinny dip and Oswald's aunt in 1929 worked in a dime store. What on earth does this have to do with the murder of JFK? Nothing.

On the other hand there is no death certificate because the official certificate describes the back wound in such a way that it makes the lone assassin charge impossible. It also has 8,000 footnotes, which is meant for show and not for substance, although this is hard for many ordinary citizens to grasp until they have given much thought to the subject.

When one reads the Report take care on defining the facts about the murder itself, keep the information about the people charged with the crimes, Oswald and Ruby, in the background until you have the primary task completed.

After you finish the Report, you should read Sylvia Meagher's *Accessories After the Fact* and Harold Weisberg's *Whitewash*, both on the Report itself by persons who mastered its contents. They will provide you with an excellent critical guide.

When those are out of the way, the 26 volumes must be read, volume by volume, 10,000 pages, 10,000,000 words. There is no index, by the deliberate act of the Warren Commission staff. None are in chronological order, subject matter sense, or logical grouping. Sylvia Meagher prepared a brief index to the 26 volumes but as she said it is incomplete (but good). (The Warren Commission and its staff thought very few of the citizenry would read the volumes and a hodge podge instead of sensible order would discourage them even more.)

The first 15 volumes contain the verbatim witness testimony that everyone must read to grasp the tactics of the Commission and its staff in avoiding certain areas and questions and facts and also to gain a knowledge of a vast amount of information useful in tackling problems connected with the murder. The remaining volumes contain exhibits and reports and miscellaneous information. For example, in volume 24 is T.F. Bowley's statement that he called in the murder of Officer Tippit at 1:10 PM, ten minutes before Oswald could have gotten there. Bowley was never called as a witness and disappeared from the official record.

When one has completed the 27 volumes, the Report plus its supporting texts, work has just begun. The Warren Commission left 300 cubic feet of records in the National Archives, hundreds of thousands—perhaps a million—pages of records and documents. These range from the actual patched concrete curbstone associated with the Tague shot to bookkeeping records to FBI reports. The Archives has published three sets of these records in microfilm editions, readily available either at your local library or a nearby college library or through interlibrary loan or by purchase.

There are the equivalency of approximately 110,000 pages of microfilm. Key Persons file has 34 microfilm reels, the Special file 30, and the Commission Documents file 40. CD reels are the most important; they contain roughly 40,000 pages or about the same as 100 volumes of printed text. For example, CD 1 is the FBI's special five volume report on the assassination dated December 9, 1963, which has less than 150 words on the murder that leaves out one of JFK's bullet wounds among other things, the rest is largely and anticommie diatribe. While there is a rough guide to the reels, a simple listing actually, there is no index or critical guide to the materials within each reel. Yet, they must be read to dig out the factual base of the assassination.

After working on this material or perhaps while working on it the student must study carefully the most important material on the assassination that is largely unknown. This is in the file drawers of critics, such as Harold Weisberg and Mark Allen, who through the Freedom of Information Act lawsuits [FOIA] forced their release. These are part of the FBI's massive, truly massive, files on the murder. Perhaps there are 500,000 pages of material that these fine citizen-scholars have freely opened to the public and to research in them. For example, the Assassination Research Center in Washington (ARC) has the Allen FOIA papers and a chair and desk for you to sit down at and read them, file by file. These are not well funded research libraries like the presidential libraries, for in defense of the integrity of the people's government—the JFK truth—the truism that the good are poor certainly applies; these are places though where you can work.

Few people—perhaps two or three—have seriously read even a part of these records; no one has read them all. But they contain a great and essential wealth of information on the facts of the assassination that must become known.

Included in these records are answers to some of the unanswered questions that plague the assassination subject today as well as much information that dispels many of the theories now current and taken by so many people as the truth. In some ways it is curious that the information that will put to rest many of these perplexing and emotion rousing issues lies within the power of citizens to obtain; yet they do not and certainly it is a fact that the authors of so many of these truly disturbing theories have not read the records.

Unfortunately, in these voluminous files the answers are not lying ready to hand like in a supermarket where you scamper in and pick one up. One must carefully read and relate the information discovered in them to the facts of the assassination. This is hard work, the kind that takes grinding away, but it is the very work that can be done and must be

done by the new generation of citizens. This is also another reason for the new generation to obtain a good factual grounding in the assassination basic fact, so that research in these files can be intelligently done and much accomplished.

The new generation must develop many persons who have a good basic grasp of the factual base of the assassination and with that done begin to read into the FOIA releases. These are the first principles of the JFK assassination inquiry.

## WHERE WERE YOU?

By Robert W. Campbell

First, bear with me while I set the stage in what to me was one of the most traumatic days for me as a child. The story you are about to read is what I vividly remember. I just wish I couldn't remember at all.

The year was 1961 and I had just turned 9. My older sister of 22 months and I were watching TV one night while my mom was telling my father because of his drinking, he had to go. I guess to my father drinking was more important than food or paying the bills. At any rate, he left and was never to return.

Going to school and playing with friends just wasn't as fun as it use to be. They all had fathers living at home and they always talked about doing things with them. Of course not letting on about my father, I would make up stories about my father being in the Navy as a fighter pilot, and was always gone.

The days rolled on and for my mom her sadness just didn't seem to go away. I tried everything to try to make her happy, but most of the time it was fruitless. She always tried to conceal her sadness in front of us kids, but most of the time she just couldn't, and it made me cry at night and praying to God he would make her smile.

One day as I walked into the house from school, I saw my mom sitting on the edge of the couch, her hands holding up her beautiful face watching TV, and SMILING!. I knew right away she wasn't watching "As the World Turns", because as a rule, this usually made her cry. No, she was watching some man talking. That's it--just talking.

The expression on my mom's face told me not to shout my usual "Mom, I'm home". Instead I just sat down and watched my Mom, then watched this man, my Mom, this man. She hasn't smiled like this in long time. Even when my father was home I can't remember a bigger grin. "Who is this Guy?" Lord knows I tried everything to get half the smile she has now. All this guy has to do is talk!

As I too watched, I couldn't help but feel good myself. I liked the way he talked. I mean the way he pronounced his words. It was different that what I've heard, and I really liked it. When he had finished, I was finally able to ask my Mom who he was. With that great smile never leaving her face, and with a big sigh, she said "that was our new President John F. Kennedy."

In school we were told who our new president was, but I had never seen him. Well now that I had, and what he did to my Mom, I was going to write him to thank him for making my Mom smile.

As the days turned into weeks, and weeks into months, the president would be on TV once in awhile to give my Mom the booster shot of happiness she needed to cope without a husband, and I was forever grateful. I remember when she would be down in the dumps I would tell that maybe President Kennedy will be on TV she would look at me and say "that would be nice wouldn't it."

I loved living across the street from the school. I got home quicker than most kids which meant I could hit the old after school snack sooner. As I was walking home one day, I noticed my Mom out in front of the house. When she spotted me she started waving her arm above her head and from right to

left, and screaming at the top of her lungs "would you please hurry up, you got a letter from the White House!"

Well that's all that took. Books went flying and my feet did not fail me now. But this wasn't just a letter. It was a pretty good sized envelope. If you could have seen me open up that envelope, you would have thought that Christmas was just another passing holiday. I just knew a man like that wouldn't let me down.

Well to my surprise, not only did I get a letter, but I also got black and white 8 X 10's. One was of President Kennedy with "To Bobby, your friend, John F. Kennedy" in the lower right hand corner. The other one was of Jackie on both knees with Caroline and John-John sitting in front of her. I was speechless. President John F. Kennedy was my friend! He said so!

The letter stated that he was glad that he made my Mom smile and he hoped that things would work out for us. He also said that Bobby was a great name. He had a brother named Bobby who is the Attorney General of the United States.

Imagine if you will, a 9 year old going around telling humans, cats, dogs anything that would sit still, that my friend was the President John F. Kennedy! I just knew that if he ever saw me he would say "Hi Bob, Howya doin'?". Of course I had to prove this to my friends, and since my Mom framed everything, I had to haul them over to my house.

Well here it is 1963 already, and I'm a 6th grader already. Yes, I'm still going around telling everybody about my friend. The worst thing you could do in front of me was just mention John F. Kennedy in passing. Little did I know that the next time I was to hear his name, it was to tell me he was dead.

Getting out of music class meant that lunch was next, and boy was I hungry. Today they had chili on a cone at the cafeteria and I loved them. But on this day as I headed for lunch, the school P.A. system said for all students to report to their home room at once.

Hey, what about lunch! Oh well to my homeroom I go.

Ironical as her name was, I liked Mrs. Lincoln my home room teacher. She was always smiling and she was one of those teacher's you don't forget even today. But as I entered the room, I saw her standing in front of her desk crying. Teacher's don't cry. Not teachers!

As the class finally settled down, Mrs. Lincoln just stood there, staring into space, and her crying became worse. I remember a little girl asking her what was wrong, and her response was this-I quote "The President of the United States, John F. Kennedy was shot and killed today while riding in a "parade" in Dallas Texas". She then proceeded to her chair, sat down, put her head in her hands and while openly starting to cry said "Class dismissed for lunch".

I just sat there and as tears filled my eyes, I proceeded to her desk. "You mean President Lincoln don't you Mrs. Lincoln?" I asked. "What I mean is, isn't it the anniversary of President Lincoln's assassination. Isn't that what you mean? Please tell me that's what you mean!"

She looked at me and with remembrance on her face she said "that's right Bobby, he was your friend wasn't he?" I just nodded as she hugged me and told me that it wasn't Lincoln she was talking about. That's all I needed to hear. I ran out of the room and right past the school grounds. My friend was gone.

Today at 40 I still tear up when I see him on TV. I know now that I never lost a friend. He will be my friend forever. And God help the person who criticizes him. While I was in the service overseas, my Mom broke the news to me that while my new father and her were moving to their new home, somehow the pictures and the letter were lost. They believe that one of my brothers knew the value of them and stole them.

That's been a long time ago and no matter what happened to them, they're gone. But there is one thing that isn't gone, and that's the memory of my Mom's smile whenever she saw

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Johnny, we hardly knew ye!

With all Sincerity,  
Robert W. Campbell  
JFK-AIC Member

## ARCHIVE JIVE

By Jay Davis

In September of 1992, I was preparing for a trip to Boston and Washington D.C., in November of that same year. I figured, while in the Capitol, what great opportunity to see some of exhibits from the Warren Commission in "our" (the people of the United States) National Archives. Obviously they would welcome me with open arms since I was taking a keen interest in American history. Not to mention my status as an official U. S. taxpayer who helps pay their salaries, right? So I contacted my local Congresswoman to find out how to make a request.

Her staff member told me to send my request to view certain exhibits to them. That I should include a personal biography concerning my research and study of the case. That they would then, along with their letter of request, include my request to view various Warren Commission exhibits. I wrote the following:

"Dear Congresswoman Boxer,

I have been a researcher of the assassination of President Kennedy since 1966. You recorded a telephone statement concerning the release of the sealed assassination files for one of our radio shows that we've done over the past ten years.

I am going to be in Washington, D.C. on November 11, 12, 13 and would like to view in items in the National Archives pertaining to President Kennedy's Assassination for research purposes. The items are as follows:

- 1) CE 399 Bullet found on stretcher at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex.
- 2) CE 573 Bullet recovered from General Walker's house following the attempt on his life.
- 3) CE 139 Mannlicher-Carcano rifle serial no. C2766 (this rifle will subsequently be referred to as "the C2766 rifle" C250 (fake rifle)
- 4) CE543-545 Three 6.5 - millimeter cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building following the assassination.
- 5) CE 142 bag made out of wrapping paper, found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository following the assassination (same as CE626). CE960 fake.
- 6) CE 750 Reflex camera.
- 7) CE 133A-B Photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle.
- 8) CE 134 Enlargement of commission exhibit No. 133-A.
- 9) CE 369 Photograph of presidential limousine in front of the Texas School Book Depository building at the time of the assassination.
- 10) CE 351 Windshield
- 11) Oswald shirt
- 12) White jacket
- 13) CE 393 "Coat worn by President Kennedy at the time of the assassination."
- 14) CE 394 "Shirt worn by President Kennedy at time of the assassination."
- 15) CE 395 "Tie worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination."
- 16) CE 592 "Five .38 Special cartridges found in the pocket of Lee Harvey Oswald following his apprehension.
- 17) CE 594 Four .38 Special cartridge cases found at the Tippit crime scene.
- 18) CE 602-605 Four bullets recovered from the body of Officer Tippit.
- 19) CEC677 Sample of wrapping paper and gummed tape taken from the Texas School Book Depository building on November 22, 1963, for comparison purposes. [End]

Larry Howard had told me that since "JFK" had come out, our National Archives had gotten very paranoid. I wonder why? Oswald did it alone, right? So what were they hiding? I know some items, like the paper rifle bag aren't around anymore, but I was keen to see what would happen.

Both I and the office waited for a response. None came. I called my representative's office. Nothing. Several weeks had passed. Again I called. They were surprised that I hadn't received an answer. They then checked their Washington, D.C. office. The archives had the local office's return address, and my personal mailing address, they had sent it to the Washington D.C. office, because it was the address in the biggest type. So there it had sat unnoticed, while the office staff was back in California.

It had taken over two weeks for the Archives to answer. But I had only gotten it on November 3, 92'. I had a less than a week before I left for Boston.

In their letter they said that the exhibits were photographs and included in the Warren Commission's 26 volumes. (By the way, if you refer to it by its correct title "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY", they'll correct you and tell you it's "commonly referred to as the Warren Commission". Geez, they were helpful. The letter went on to state that I could buy an 8x10 copy of whatever photo in the volumes there, for only \$6.25 each. If you've seen the fine fuzzy, poorly cropped black and white photos of some of the exhibits, you know what a deal that is. Also I could order their videotape of various exhibits from the Warren Report, for only fifty bucks. Now I was confused. Had I reached the National Archives or the National Catalog?

Remembering what Larry Howard had said, I knew they would make me jump through hoops, and I'm pleased to say, they didn't let me down. Below is the rest of the letter, verbatim.

*"It is National Archives policy to make evidentiary objects available for viewing only when a researcher's needs cannot be met by review of pictures, reproductions, or descriptions of the object and when reproduction of the original will not cause damage or harm to the original. We will be glad to consider your constituent's request to see physical evidence from the Warren Commission if he will:*

*1) Identify which specific exhibit or exhibits he wishes to see. A general request to see all of the physical exhibits is not sufficient;*

*2) Indicate which of the photographs, drawings, measurements and descriptions of the exhibit and any other documentation relating to it he has already examined.*

*3) Indicate briefly why the documentation available on the exhibit does not satisfy his research objectives and how those objectives might be met by observation of the original exhibits.*

*Sincerely,  
R. Michael McReynolds  
Director,  
Textural Reference Division*

*Seeing the myriad's of hoops that lay before me, I toned down my request, by sending the following:*

*"Nov. 5, 1992  
National Archives  
Washington, DC  
Attn: Mary Ronon*

*Dear Ms. Ronon:*

*I have researched President Kennedy's assassination since 1966.*

*I am going to be in Washington, D.C., and would like to view, for research purposes, items in the National Archives pertaining to President Kennedy's Assassination.*

*On September 29, 1992, I had Congresswoman Barbara Boxer write a*

*request on my behalf to see certain Commission exhibits pertaining to President Kennedy's assassination. The National Archives response, dated October 15, 1992, was sent to the Washington office, not the local California office, so I only recently received it.*

*As per your request, I have included additional information below.*

*1) CE 139 Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, serial no. C2766 ("this rifle will subsequently be referred to as "the C2766 rifle" - Warren Commission).*

*Though mentioned in the Warren Report (Single volume) PG. 84, 553, 554. And its 26 volumes - Hearings 2, PG. 416. Hearings 3, PG. 225 and PG. 397. Hearings 4, PG. 289. CE 1403 Marina Oswald's lengthy FBI interview. Plus Photograph CE 133-B. And in the HSCA in Vol. 7 "Firearms Evidence" of the HSCA, PG. 291, 355, 357, 358, 360-362, 365-373, 379, 383, 384. I can find no mention of the actual length of the rifle's "sling". Though in Vol. XVI, PG. 936, CE 399, shows the sling, it disappears behind the rifle's stock. The closest I can come is "CE No. 1304 - Continued" (WR Vol. XXII, PG. 480). It shows C2766 broken down above a tape measure. The muzzle end of the strap is detached, but the butt end is hidden by the stock. I would like to have it measured.*

*2) CE 750 Reflex camera (Warren Commission) In the single Volume Warren report, PG. 127, 593-597. In the 26 volumes, Hearings 1, PG. 15, 40, 75, 79, 113, 117-119. Hearings 2, PG. 428. Hearings 4, PG. 284-289. Hearings 5, PG. 405, 410. Hearings 7, PG. 194, 215, 231. Hearings 7, PG. 411. Hearings 9, PG. 344. Hearings 10, PG. 201. Hearings 11, PG. 398. Hearings 15, PG. 692, 693. Also called JFK F 190 in the HSCA's Vol. 6, "Photographic Evidence", PG. 103, 140, 143, 154-161, 182, 188, 189, 192, 193, 202, 215.*

Though mentioned in both the volumes of Warren Commission and the House Select Committee on Assassinations, the length of the camera's strap is never stated. I would like to have the strap measured.

3 CE 133a - B (Warren Commission) Photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle. Also known as CD 133A-B and C - in the HSCA Vol. 6 "Photographic Evidence".

I would like to compare these original photographs to similar ones I have taken with a similar Imperial Reflex Camera. As printed photos lose a generation and clarity. I would like to see the three originals.

4) CE150 Oswald shirt (Warren Commission only) In single Volume 163, 175, 601, 604, 610, 626, 653. In the 26 volumes - Hearings 1, PG. 121, 122. Hearings 2, PG. 238, 239, 250, 260. Hearings 3, PG. 257, 262, 276. Hearings 6, PG. 349-354, 412-414, 439. Hearing 7, PG. 401, 439. Hearings 11, PG. 211.

5) CE162 gray zipper jacket bearing the laundry tape "B 9738" . . . with M size in collar" (Warren Commission only) In the single volume Warren Report, PG. 163, 175, 176, 653. In the 26 volumes - Hearings 7, PG. 30, 33, 48, 53, 115-118, 264. Vol. XVII, PG. 410, 411. Vol. XXII, PG. 521 CE-1843, PG. 925 - CE 1974 (Police Log) mentions only laundry mark. Vol. XXIV, PG. 253, CE 2003.

6) CE 163 Blue Zipper Jacket. "A faded cloth jacket with padding bearing label "Sir Jac" with zipper front. . ." (Warren Commission only). Single Volume Warren Report - PG. 155, 163, 175. In the 26 volumes - Hearings 1, PG. 121, 122. Hearings 6, PG. 345, 359. Vol. XXIII, CE 1818, CE 1843.

Photographs of all three items in the Warren Commission are in black and white. I need to see them in color.

Also I would like CE 150, CE 162 and CE 163 measured for size comparison, which again is not possible to do by looking at photographs or video.

Thank you for your consideration. I eagerly await your call. You can reach me at the Doubletree Hotel, Arlington, Virginia. Phone number - (703) 892-4100. Fax number (703) 521-0285. I arrive on afternoon of Nov. 10th and leave in afternoon of Nov. 14th.

Cordially,  
Jay Davis

I received no answer, as they were still deciding when I left for Boston. Then, while in Boston, they were still deciding some more. Great, my tax dollars at work. Finally the day before my arrival in Washington, I got my long awaited answer. I was told I could see . . . nuthin, zip, zero, nada.

But, I was told the length of the rifle strap. I had asked if anyone was, or had done observations on shells being ejected from the rifle, and their final location in relation of the rifle. I was told, no one is allowed to eject a bullet from the rifle. Guess it's the holy sacred rifle. My hunch is, like other items there that grew legs and walked out of the Archives, (hey, you don't actually think they were stolen do you?) the rifle, over the years, had metamorphosed into glass and if a bullet was ejected from the rifle it would shatter it. Yeah, that's it.

They then said I didn't have a good enough reason to bring Oswald's shirt and the jackets out of "PRESERVATION". Preservation? To me, that conjured images of these scared ancient clothes being wrapped in layers of gauze, and entombed in several sarcophagi. But of course, I thought, these items made back in the early sixties must have been made from material so delicate (like everything in the National Archives that pertains to the assassination) that it will probably deteriorate, if you even just look at it, I suppose. Sounds reasonable. Why hadn't other researcher's realized this years before?

I was amazed to get this all information without knowing the secret passwords or anything. I was on a roll. Then the priceless Imperial Reflex camera strap length was revealed to me. And I knew, just like the rifle strap, though I hadn't really seen it, their measurement was exact and true. Because our government has always played straight in this case, right?

And the backyard photographs of Oswald incriminating himself with his weapons and commie newspapers? I was told that I could not examine them.

Why I thought? "Trust your government", a little voice said, "They've taken so much time to decide. I'm sure they'll have a good reason." And they did. It's because . . . the photos are missing!!! Yes, I was told they're missing. And I was so relieved to hear that. At least they hadn't deteriorated. Maybe they were out dancing with some of the other things that had "disappeared" from the Archives over the years. It was good knowing my taxes were being put to good use.

I then asked them to send me a letter, stating what they had told me. They cheerfully agreed to do so. Wasn't that nice? But it seems the wheels of government turn very slow, as it's now June of '93 and their letter has yet to arrive.

It is interesting to note, that only a few buildings down from "our" National Archives is the Justice Department. And straight up from there is the J. Edgar Hoover building. Observing them all from a single spot, I thought, with the abilities of the personnel in two of these buildings, and what physical items are held in the third, this case could probably be solved, if only . . . naw, if they could have, they would.

So what does this all mean? Well it's obvious, even to the untrained observer, that things made in the early 1960's are incredibly perishable compared to things made just one hundred years before. Because when I went to the basement of Ford's theater (across the street, in the middle of the next block from the J. Edgar Hoover

building), there, in normal light, displayed in glass cases for everyone to see, were items such as the coat the Lincoln was shot in, the gun Booth used to do his deed, as well as his diary, boot and a host of other objects too numerous to mention. I even held Lincoln's wallet, now in the hands of a private collector. And it didn't even fall apart! I guess they just don't make 'em like that anymore. If they did we could all see 'em. Or, is it just, . . . Archive Jive?

## BOOK REVIEWS

### THE MAN WHO KNEW TOO MUCH

By David H. Stern, M.D.

*Dick Russell Releases 17 Years' Work in New Book; The Wait Was Worthwhile*

The work contains nearly 800 pages of solid information. It is scholarly, and all concepts are addressed in the most intellectually honest manner. In short, **The Man Who Knew Too Much** is a masterpiece among the plethora of literature on the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

The book centers around the curious story of Richard Case Nagell, and his alleged involvement in the murder of our 35th President. One of the most astonishing allegations made in this book is that Nagell, while serving as a "double agent" for the United States (or so he thought at the time) was approached by the Russians and asked to kill Oswald who the Russians knew was being set-up as a patsy.

The book itself is much more than just a story of Richard Case Nagell. In relating the backdrop to this tragedy, Russell delves deeply (about 200 pages worth) into the roots of the post-World War II intelligence community. This

section is also devoted to probing the roots of the Oswald-Nagell relationship.

After the background is explored, Russell gets to the meat of the story in the sections that follow, labeled "The Mission", "The Setup", "The Deed", and "The Cover-up". These sections contain astounding revelations, even to many of us who thought we were beyond astonishing. Although this section reads easily for the casual reader, it becomes clear here why such an extensive background section was required. Frequent references to the background are made, as Russell deftly takes us through a maze of intrigue, business, politics, and corruption, leading us to a conclusion that is disappointing only by virtue of its honesty.

Throughout the book, Russell draws on information provided by renowned authors on the subjects he addresses, and he fastidiously correlates this information with knowledge provided by the many personal interviews he conducted with those involved. His work is extensively annotated for more ambitious readers. It also contains a very useful "Cast of Characters" for keeping names straight. In addition, a 17-page "Time Line of Primary Events" is provided for a view of the Big Picture.

Weaknesses are few and rather minor in this monumental and historic work. The appendices provide excellent material, but the appendix of documents is unlabeled and thin for a book of this magnitude. The photographic section provides some additional and important documents, as well as a number of portraits of the principal subjects not readily available elsewhere. This section also contains the only error this reviewer was able to find in this book; a picture of Joe Marcello erroneously labeled as being his older and more notorious brother, Carlos.

**The Man Who Knew Too Much** is the most extensive and up-to-date study published on the subject of the assassination of JFK. That said, it is by no means exhaustive, as the author, himself, concludes. It is an ambitious effort at uncovering answers to the most

profound and troubling mystery of the twentieth century. It is best suited to an ambitious reader with some prior knowledge of the subject. As has been alluded to earlier, the most significant weakness of this work (and it is a minor weakness) is the paucity of actual documents it contains. Perhaps the ideal companion piece to this work would be a Documents Reader, similar to that recently published on the Cuban Missile Crisis. Since the Companion Volumes to The Warren Report are all but unavailable to the public, and since there has been so much more documentation that has been generated since 1964, perhaps such a Documents Reader would be a worth while project for someone of Russell's caliber.

The ideal "companion event", as Russell suggests, would be an open investigation, by the Justice Department, with a Grand Jury, into the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

*David H. Stern, M.D. is an "assassination educator" who hopes his efforts will, in some small way, help to wake a somnolent nation out of its complacency and into action designed to protect the liberties taken from us on 11/22/63.*



### HIGH TREASON II By: Nicholas Kimbell

One of the more recent Kennedy assassination books, written by Harrison Livingstone (Co-author of **High Treason**). Actually the first was a much better book and it made me wonder who in fact did most of the writing in the original - Livingstone or Groden.

#### Contributions

1. Livingstone is to be commended for some of the most recent interviews with the Dallas/Bethesda personnel and other key figures including Marina Oswald. A good portion of the book deals with these interviews.

2. An interesting anecdote - President Kennedy may actually had Pott's Disease. this is significant because as the book states, steroid injections could be fatal to a person that suffers from the adrenal disease.

3. Careful analysis of the autopsy X-rays.

#### Arguments

1. I was very surprised to find Livingstone among the hordes of attackers in the JFK debate, and he is vicious. His onslaughts can only be paralleled with those of George Lardner and Tom Wick-er. He throws barrages at Oliver Stone, Jim Garrison, the Republican Part and even Kevin Costner.

2. I had a hard time understanding exactly where Livingstone stands on the assassination. He says the government was involved but the CIA was not. He fingers Roscoe White as a possible assassin even though evidence shows that White was at least a CIA contact and probably an agent. These are just a few of the reasons I couldn't match this author with High Treason.



## BEST EVIDENCE

By: Nicholas Kimbell

This is not a book for the novice. David Lifton is an analytical thinker with an acute ear for detail. A mind like his is a blessing to the "critics" and a nightmare to the "establishment." "Best Evidence" is 700 pages of extreme concentration. Mr. Lifton's contribution to the investigation is establishing that the president's body had been altered by the time it reached Bethesda Medical Center for the autopsy.

David Lifton was a 27 year old engineering student at UCLA in 1966 when he made his first breakthrough in the case. His discovery of a passage in the FBI Sibert & O'Neill report which stated that there "appeared to be surgery

to the head area," before the start of the autopsy at Bethesda. This was significant because none of the medical personnel at Parkland Hospital reported any kind of surgery to the head area while the president was there. In fact, only immediate lifesaving measures were administered to the president while at Parkland. A breathing tube was inserted into the president's chest, blood transfusions were done in one arm and both legs, a tracheostomy was performed by Dr. Perry, two more chest tubes were inserted and a chest massage was performed (Crenshaw, Conspiracy of Silence).

#### Other Contributions:

1. Lifton was an engineering/physics major and describes the relevance of the head snap citing Newton's law, also stating the impossibility of a neuromuscular reaction if the cerebellum had been damaged.

2. Lifton brings to attention two typographical "alterations" in the Sibert & O'Neill report where there are gaps in between words. One is four spaces wide, while the other is three - the possibly deleted word is CIA, (once with a comma).

3. Lifton had an ace in the hole. He was in personal contact with Wesley Liebler (one of the Warren Commission lawyers), who had an office at UCLA. Through Liebler he discovers how the Warren Commission deemed what evidence credible to which is not. The "best evidence," being tangible documents and the least credible, meaning eyewitness testimony and the Zapruder file.

4. Interviews with the personnel at Parkland, Bethesda Medical Center and other witnesses.

#### Arguments:

1. The back wound. Most critics agree that Kennedy was struck once in the back. Mr. Lifton argues that this wound may have been fabricated. He cites three pieces of evidence.

a. The wound was shallow. It did not transit, in fact, it penetrated no

more than a few inches. Highly unlikely for a high powered rifle.

b. The wound was jagged edged. Also unlikely, entrance wounds leave very clean, spherical shaped wounds.

c. A phone call from Commander Humes (at Bethesda) to Dr. Perry (Parkland) asking if he'd made the wound.

2. The head wound. Lifton raises the question that has been asked before by researchers. How could a bullet, fired from the eastern end of the knoll, entering the right side of the President's head, exit at the right rear portion of the skull? The only explanation is that another gunman was situated farther west. Lee Bowers, in fact, testified that there were two pairs of men behind the picket fence at the time of the shooting - one group at the eastern end and another group farther west.

- \* Excellent reference book.
- \* First book to publish autopsy photographs.
- \* There is a videotape.

## JFK Honor Guard

An interactive monthly newsletter concerned with John Kennedy's assassination and related events. Honor Guard contains information searches, product review and sources, in addition to articles, news updates, and reviews of books, audios, and videos concerning JFK related material.

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## MIDWEST SYMPOSIUM ON ASSASSINATION POLITICS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS APRIL 1-4, 1993

(Related Story Page 36)



Carl Oglesby



Paul Hoch, PH.D.



Peter Dale Scott, PH.D.



L-R: Robert Groden, Robert Morningstar



Robert Morrow



L-R: Robert Johnson, Oliver Stone



Josiah Thompson, PH.D.



Anthony Summers

John Lattimer  
M.D., SC.D.

George D. Lundberg, M.D.



Cyril H. Wecht, M.D.J.D.

David Mantik, PH.D.M.D., Roger Feinman, J.D.  
Gary L. Aguilar, M.D.

Judge Burt W. Griffin



Gaeton Fonzi



Robert Tanenbaum, J.D.



Edwin J. Lopez, J.D.